The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4

Public Notices.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF HAMBUJER AT THE ROTUNDO, BY A LARGE MAJORITY.
You must consult with HAMBUJER, THE WIZARD, To-night and Every Night This Week, at the Rotundo.

THE ROYAL WIZARD HAMBUJER,
Will appear in his *TEMPLE of MAGIC, at the ROTUNDO,* On THIS TUESDAY Evening,
And will be assisted by
MADAM SALUINANI.
Has appeared before all the Crowned Heads in Europe.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets and Seats may be secured at Bussell's Music Warehouse, Westmoreland-street. Commence at Eight every Evening.
For particulars see Programmes. Children and Schools, half price.

INGLIS TRIUMPHANT!
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!

MUSIC HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
PROFESSOR ALFRED INGLIS,
Founder of the New and High School of Magic,
Will present his Royal Entertainment of
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.,
On THIS EVENING, May 3rd, and Every Evening during the Week.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight. Dress Circle, 3s.; Side Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Marcus Moses, Mr. Bussell, and Mr. Shade, Westmoreland-street; of Mr. Mackintosh, Rutland-square, and at the Music Hall.
First Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY Next, the 30th instant, at Half-past TWO.

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Is Now Open
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on Easter Monday.
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London, illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the
INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
M. Gompertz begs to state that much as his former Panorama of the Russian War was admired, it will bear no comparison with the present subject, which is on a more extended scale, and mostly painted from Photographs expressly forwarded to M. Gompertz from India.
The Exhibition will conclude with M. Gompertz's celebrated Diorama of the CRYPT of the HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM, exhibiting three distinct effects, and accompanied with Organ and Voice. A Full Band will accompany the Panorama with selections from the most popular Operas, &c. Descriptive Lecture by Mr. Bell. Grand Illuminated Day Exhibition each Day, at Two o'clock.
Doors open at Half-past One. Doors open each Evening at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission—Stalls, Ticketed and Reserved, 2s. 6d.; First Class Seats, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Juveniles, Half-price.
Carriages ordered at a Quarter to Four, and Ten o'clock.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

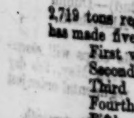
THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
Messrs. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES, SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.
B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

Shipping.

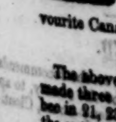
"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF CLIPPER PACKETS
FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For For Freight and Passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO.,
Regent-road, Liverpool;
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.



AUSTRALIA—STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS, PASSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UPWARDS.
The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month, is the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprises the LARGEST, FINEST, and most celebrated CLIPPERS in the World.
PACKET OF THE 15TH MAY.
The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper
ROYAL CHARTER,
2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clipper has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage,	...	59 days.
Second „	...	64 „
Third „	...	62 „
Fourth „	...	68 „
Fifth „	...	64 „

and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co., or JAMES BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 15th June.



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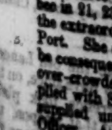
19, EDEN-QUAY.
Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.



LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC, and the Principal Towns of Canada and the Western States, in conjunction with the Royal Mail Lines of Through Steamers, and the chief American and Canadian Railways.
To sail from Liverpool on the 3rd MAY, the favourite Canadian Clipper
OCEAN BRIDE,
Captain ATKITT, 2,500 Tons Burden.
The above favourite Ship is one of the fastest afloat, having made three Passages between the Ports of Liverpool and Quebec in 21, 23, and 25 days respectively; and having just made the extraordinary run of 28 days from New Orleans to this Port. She carries Passengers on one Deck only, and she will be consequently free from the dangers and impurities of an over-crowded Emigrant Ship. She will be abundantly supplied with Stores and Fittings of the first class, all made and supplied under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Officer. An elegant and commodious Second Cabin will be fitted out for persons desirous of being select. Immediate application should be made to W. FRACKELTON, 70, Waterloo-road, Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON,
19, Eden Quay, Dublin.

TO SADDLERS, &c.
J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT, 128, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN, Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED, on the NORTH SIDE, a moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.
Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and taxes not to exceed £50 per annum. Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE. Address J. T., IRISH TIMES Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

CHELTENHAM.—At BELGRAVE BOARDING HOUSE, which is situate in the best part of the beautiful Promenade, an elegant and comfortable HOME may be had on moderate terms. Address the Proprietress, as above.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior Stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Classes now forming for Equestrian Instructions are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S.—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given. ☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.
CHARLES DYCER, Salesmaster.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, a handsome and exceedingly showy HORSE, five years old, and 15-1 hands high; has been driven in both double and single harness, and is a good saddle horse. Every engagement given. Will be exchanged for a horse 16-3 hands high, of equal value, or sold.
Apply to the Coachman, 15, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.
For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 30, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT BOLAND BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.
Apply to D.S., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Education.

"HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, is still retaining its high character." 'United Service Gazette.'
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal of the College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

Appeal.

TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC.
A respectable Woman who, by several years' industry, had accumulated a small independence, but the entire of whose effects were consumed by the late fire in 52, Upper Jervis-street, and who is thereby reduced to the utmost penury and destitution, now humbly appeals to the benevolence of a kind and generous Public.
Contributions will be thankfully received by R. HOBART, Esq., 63, Mountjoy-square.

Cards.

JAMES A. ROBINSON, C.E.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
TO THE
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
Late Superintendent of the Ordnance Map Agency,
Henrietta-street, Dublin.
Respectfully solicits orders for the execution of Surveys, Valuations, Maps, Plans, Sections for Drainage, Rural improvements, &c.
Agent for the General Implement Company, Glasgow, the Terra Cotta Company, Tamworth; and (for the Cattle Food) to Messrs. Davison, Whitehaven.
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL AGENT AND REPORTER.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER.
1, *MERRION ROW,*
(Nearly opposite Ely-place).
A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

A CARD OF IMPORTANCE.—TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.—EDWARD BATES, Sexton of St. Anne's Church, and Proprietor of the Established Universal Servants' Registry Office, No. 17, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, has constantly on his books a superior class of Servants to suit engagements. He is most particular as to the enrolment of them on his books; as also most anxious to give that confidence and satisfaction to all parties who shall kindly favour his Office with their commands. All orders, by post or otherwise, thankfully received and punctually attended to. As mistakes have occurred, please observe No. 17, first House from Dawson-street.
Wanted—A Nursery Governess; also a respectable Female Thorough Servant, for a small family.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
5, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediaeval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

Publications.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.
The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture, and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.
Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various sciences which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly *resumé* of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.
Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.
The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."
Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.
An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the REVIEW Office immediately before publication.
Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.
As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.
Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—
STAMPED.

	£	s.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
Quarterly	0	5	6

All Moneys to be made payable to JOHN O'TOOLE, for the Proprietors.
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7 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

M. GUNN AND SON'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 18, WESTLAND-ROW.
The Best and Most Durable PIANOS, personally selected for Cash at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMANN, CADBY, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, for SALE, HIRE, or EXCHANGE, on the lowest possible terms.
Sole Agents for the Sale of RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOS. These beautiful instruments combine power, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, with sustained vibration in a wonderful degree. They have met with the unanimous approbation of the musical profession and press of London. They are of great durability, and moderate price. Messrs. GUNN AND SON continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the same lasting and satisfactory manner for which they have been so long distinguished.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the
MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF *RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.* (KEY,)
(whose Pattern Models of FLUTES, DRUMS, and BUGLES have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR MANUFACTORY,
20, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.
A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF *MILITARY BANDS,*
With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES
For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application.
REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT *BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS*
may hear of the best disengaged by applying to
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, AND CO.

Miscellaneous.

HORTICULTURE.
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
NURSERY SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY, PHIBSBOROUGH,
Respectfully solicits the inspection of Floricultural Amateurs to his choice Collection of
FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
Including Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Ornamental Plants, &c.
He begs to apprise the Officers of the Garrison of Dublin that his particular attention is directed to the supply of Hand Bouquets, Ornamental Plants for Balls, Suppers, &c.
W. R. thankfully acknowledges the consideration bestowed on his exertions, not only by the Horticultural Societies generally, of whom he has received a vast number of Prizes, but by the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.
ROYAL CANAL BANK NURSERY,
PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.
16th April, 1859.

WILLIAM ELWOOD,
(Late of W. F. Wall's,)
52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has
RE-OPENED
THAT OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG WAREHOUSE,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street,)
with an entire NEW STOCK of FIRST-CLASS FAMILY DRUGS, PERFUMES, SPICES, OILS, and COLOURS. Observe,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street,)
Opposite Marlborough-street.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE & GENERAL SALE ROOMS.
The Proprietors take the liberty of calling the attention of persons furnishing to the principles on which business is conducted at their extensive Sale Rooms known as
The ROYAL CIRCUS, 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK,
namely for cash, or approved bills, and no second price.
FURNITURE HIRED in large or small quantities, and for any period.
AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, & FUNERALS ATTENDED TO.
Cash advanced on, and extensive Storage for all descriptions of property.
Auction Day at the above Rooms, SATURDAY.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.
N.B. Pianofortes for Sale or Hire.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BROWN, Brothers, PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture of* good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
and PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES.
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy.
H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
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Agent for Ireland.

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The Patent American Fire-Fly Printing Machine.
The Patent Silvered-Glass Daylight and Gaslight Reflectors and Jewellers' Lanterns.
Surgey's Patent Needle-Threaders.
Partridge's Pageing and Check-Numbering Machines.
Blagrove's Patent Violin Mutes, &c. &c.
AGENT FOR SCHIELE AND CO.'S PATENTS, viz.:—
Turbine Steam Engines.
Steam Force Pumps and Air Pumps.
Blast Engines and Fans.
Turbine Water Engines and Water Wheels.
Centrifugal Pumps and Fire Engines.
Variable Expansion Gear.
Wheel Cutting, Screwing, and Nut Tapping Machines.
Lubrication Bearings.
Railway Whistles and Oscillating Breaks.
Quartz Crushing, Washing, Drying, and Amalgamating Machinery, &c.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.
PLACARDS, POLL-BOOKS, &c., WITH EXPEDITION.
JOHN F. FOWLER,
3, CROW-STREET, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

ELECTIONS.
ARTHUR MARLOW,
29, CAPEL-STREET,
DUBLIN,
Most respectfully begs to inform Agents and Electioneering Committees requiring Printing, that they will save time and disappointment by ordering at the above Establishment, all work being executed on the premises. 1,000 Circulars Lithographed, *fac-simile* or otherwise, in Four Hours; and can be sent by Post, at the rate of 4d. per pound. Local Printers receiving orders and not being in a position to execute same will be liberally dealt with by forwarding them to
A. MARLOW,
29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6	0	0	
Ladies' ditto	5	0	0	

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton and Royal Dublin Society,
JOHN MAGUIRE AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS AND BRUSHMAKERS.
Beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Ireland to their extensive and well assorted Stock of Ironmongery Goods, viz.:—
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, and Jacks.
Gurney's and other Stoves, for Churches, Halls, Laundries, Stables, and Warehouses.
Entrance and Field Gates and Cattle Fences.
Register, Hob, and Sham Grates.
Bronzed and Berlin Black Fenders.
Fire Irons, Coal Vases, and Fire Guards.
Bronzed Flower Stands and Tables.
Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Palliasses.
Atmospheric Dash Churns and Dairy Utensils.
Shower, Hip, Sponge, March, and Vapour Baths.
Cutlery, Japanned Trays, Moderateur Lamps.
Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruet Frames.
Ball Ovens to Bake and Roast, Dish Covers.
Kent's and Worth's Knife Cleaners.
London Tea Urns and Swing Kettles.
Building Materials at Wholesale Prices.
J. M. and Co., being extensive Manufacturers and large Importers, offers their Goods (which are of the best description) at the lowest price of the day. All Goods marked in plain figures. No second Price. A visit is respectfully solicited.
IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY,
10, *DAWSON-STREET.*
N.B.—Workmen sent to all parts of Ireland, viz.:—Bell-hangers, Masons, Plumbers, and Gas-fitters.

IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Have the largest assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Childrens' Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Garden Tools,
Garden Seats, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers,
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL STREET.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c. &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

STRONG AND DURABLE IRONMONGERY.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
When you require General Ironmongery, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Edge and Garden Tools, go to EDMUND EGGINTON'S, late Fitzhenry's, 160 CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Repairs executed on the Premises and at the shortest notice.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

W. COLLINS AND CO'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD,
AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ...	£6	0	0	
Ladies' ditto	5	0	0	

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin.
JOHN HENDRELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

MR. SCRIBER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
23, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the Public, that, during the alterations being made in enlarging his present Establishment, he purposes Selling, at
PRIME COST,
his VARIED AND SELECT STOCK OF GOODS in the following branches:—
WATCHES.
372 Gold Watches, consisting of Chronometers, Duplex, Patent Lever, and Geneva Watches, by the most eminent London and Geneva Manufacturers.
460 Silver Watches of all and every description.
230 Second-hand Gold and Silver Watches, ditto.
GOLD CHAINS.
400 Fine Gold Guards and Albert Chains, warranted.
800 Plain do do. warranted pure.
JEWELLERY.
163 Fine Gold Bracelets, set in Diamonds, Rubies, &c., &c.
320 Do. Brooches, with and without Precious Stones.
235 Do. Brooches in Cameos, for Miniatures and Hair.
72 Gold Necklaces, with and without Precious Stones.
115 Fine Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and Opal Rings.
360 Fine Gold Ladies' Dress, and Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
200 Pair Fine Gold Earrings, with and without Stones.
260 Fine Gold Breast Pins, with and without Precious Stones.
415 Sets of Fine and Plain Gold Studs, Sleeve Links, Buttons, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Lockets, Charms, &c.
CLOCKS AND MUSICAL BOXES.
170 French Drawing-room, Parlour, Study, and House Clocks.
130 Carriage, Office, and Travelling Clocks, also Timepieces.
76 Large and small Musical Boxes.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
Warranted best quality, consisting of Tea Services, Side and Corner Dishes, Dish Covers, Candelabras, Epergnes, Tea Trays, Waiters of all sizes, Liqueure and Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Sterling Silver Card Case, Snuff Boxes, Spoons, Forks, &c.
☞ Every possible guarantee will be given with each article sold, independent of the high character and respectability of the Firm.
Apply at 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1840.
TO THE ARMY.
M. H. GLYN,
WATCH MANUFACTURER, GOLDSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
24, ELLIS'S-QUAY,
(Near the Royal Barracks, Dublin,)
Established A.D. 1840.
Begs to inform the Military that all descriptions of Medals (Crimean and others), together with Clasps, Ribbons, &c., are always on hands. Names Engraved on Medals, &c.
All descriptions of Watches *accurately* Repaired on the premises by competent workmen.
N.B. Please note the Address.
An Apprentice WANTED to the above Business, Indoor or Outdoor. A Fee required.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD NEW OR SECOND-HAND GOLD OR SILVER WATCH GO TO
JAMES MAYFIELD,
If you want to have your Watch properly Repaired
GO TO JAMES MAYFIELD,
who is a practical Working Watch Manufacturer for the last Twenty years.
J. M. begs to call attention to his very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every Description, both New and Second Hand, which he offers at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere.
Please observe,
☞ 30 *and* 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
P.S.—Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches, and Plate purchased or taken in Exchange.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
PROPRIETOR, MR. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in IRELAND; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

TO FAMILIES.
FINE TEAS.
ANDREWS AND CO.
Beg to direct particular attention to the following Teas—they think the present state of the market favourable to the purchaser.

	Per lb.
Good Strong Congou Tea	3s. 4d.
(Well adapted for Hotels, Schools, and large Families)	
Very superior Congou (strong and well flavoured) ...	3s. 8d.
Rich Pekoe Souchong (much recommended) ...	4s. 0d.
The Finest Black Tea	4s. 4d.

Boxes containing from 10lb. to 40lb., and Canisters, 7lb. No charge for the Boxes or Canisters, and 6d. each allowed for the Canisters when returned.
ANDREWS AND CO.,
THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
21 AND 22, DAME-STREET.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER
Has just arrived a large consignment of
"*FINE SOUCHONG TEA,*"
which he is enabled to offer for sale
At 3s. 8d. per lb.
This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
On Packages of 10lbs. (each), One Penny per lb. discount

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

PERUVIAN GUANO!!
The Subscriber is daily expecting the Schooner "AGNES," with a full Cargo of PERUVIAN GUANO, consisting of 1970 bags, direct from Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., which will be Sold at his Stores, BROOKE-STREET, at the lowest Cash price, guaranteed Genuine, and free from adulteration.
He also offers for Sale a large and well-assorted Stock of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS of all kinds, direct from the Growers—Fresh and true in their kinds.
ROBERT G. BAXTER,
IRONMONGERY AND SEED WAREHOUSE.
Ballina, 29th March, 1859.

Wanted.

WANTED, Several Boys. They must be intelligent, and well recommended. From Ten to Sixteen years of age preferred. Any applicant must bring his recommendations with him.
Apply to the IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, for an Hotel and Tavern, as Porter, a strong active young Man who understands his business well. Must understand cleaning knives, and the other duties connected with the above. Wages 5s. per week, with other remunerative perquisites. Must also be able to show satisfactory discharges, and if a teetotaler, he would be preferred. A line addressed to M. R., Porter, stating where last employed, with real name and address will be attended to. Address office of this paper.

Dress.

FRENCH STEEL PETTICOATS.
MRS. ALLEN
Begs to announce her return from PARIS and LONDON, and the arrival of her NEW GOODS—Paris Mantles, London Hats, Real Spanish Mantillas, Italian Silk Mantles, Swiss Embroidered Jackets, Brussels Flouncings, Squares and Sets; Irish Point Lace, Honiton Lace and Handkerchiefs, Mantz Embroidered Petticoats, Flanders Lace and Sets; Valenciennes Lace, Collars, Canzous and Sleeves; China Silk Dresses, Algerian Shawls, Bernouse Mantles, Lyons Robes de Chambre and Peignoirs; Maltese Mantles, Capes, and Laces; Ladies' General Outfitting, Baby Linen, and a rich and varied assortment for Trousseaux.
MRS. ALLEN,
Manufacturing Outfitter for Ladies, Infants and Children,
108, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

MRS. MATTHEWS
Has the honour to announce her return from Paris, and is now prepared with a choice assortment of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS,
And a variety of other textures for
Morning and Evening Costume.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, PARASOLS,
RIBBONS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES,
BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,
FANS AND PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH & CO. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gauze, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.
They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.
N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.
SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

BANKRUPT SALE.
TO BE SOLD OFF, Forty to Fifty per Cent. under Cost, on the Premises,
No. 12, NASSAU-STREET, in the city of Dublin,
On this and following days, till the entire is disposed of,
90 Dozens Gentlemen's Superior Made Shirts—a few Dozen for Dress;
Shirt Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, &c.
About £100 worth Ladies' Under Clothing, in Day and Night Chemises, Drawers, Vests, &c.
☞ To be seen from Ten till Four o'clock each day.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner FREDERICK-STREET.)

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

ARMY OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OFFICERS about to join their Regiments in the East are recommended to WHITELOCK AND SON, who supply articles of really good and suitable quality at much lower prices than usual for First-Class Outfits, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—
Whitelock's Improved Corazza Shirts, 50s. per doz.
Whitelock's Tropical Shirts (Silk and Wool), 12s. 6d. each.
Whitelock's Anglo-Indian Suits, 40s.
Whitelock's Burmese Gauze Vests, 5s. 6d. each.
Detailed Estimates, Directions for Measure, and every information sent by post on application to
WHITELOCK AND SON,
INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
166, STRAND, LONDON.
N.B.—(Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.)

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
CLASS NO. 1

Superfine Saxony	Clerical	Dress	Frock	...	84s 0d
Do		Do	Vest	...	17s 6d
Do		Do	Trousers...		35s 0d

ROBE MAKER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To *HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,* the Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Farnham, Earl of Granard, Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTH.
A Suit of Clothes beautifully Cut and Made, with all Linings, for ONE POUND.
Wool Tweed Trowsers, TEN SHILLINGS per Pair.
COX, TAILOR,
45, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

LIVERIES.—The peculiar elegant cut of our Liveries cannot be excelled, being the same as worn by the Servants of the Elite of London. For style, fit, and finish they cannot be surpassed.

Footman's Suit ...	...	...	...	£4	10
Groom's ...	...	...	...	4	16
Coachman's ...	...	...	...	4	18
Blue or Drab Devon Top Coat			...	3	3

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET, MILITARY TAILOR, late of J. B. JOHNSTONE AND CO'S, Dawson-street, is making your Summer Regulation Trousers, with Scarlet Stripes, for 24s. Cash; also Oxford, with Scarlet Stripes, 30s. Lounge Suits from 2*l*. 10s.

REGISTERED TROUSERS.—We most respectfully invite the attention of all who appreciate First-class Goods to a Bale of Trousering just opened, consisting of every novelty in London, the most talented and successful in that Capital of Fashion.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

P. CRANNY,
BOOTMAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Begs to inform his Customers and the Public that his Stock will now be found replete with the latest PARIS FASHIONS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOREIGN ORDERS supplied with promptness.
73 AND 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Dress.

MRS. ROBINSON, 24, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH, respectfully announces the arrival of all her NEW GOODS, in which are FOREIGN AND BRITISH STRAWS, IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS; NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW MANTLES, A VARIETY OF MANTLE CLOTHS AND SUMMER MATERIALS. The Mantles are made in the Establishment, and sold at a much less price than London or Paris. Also JACKETS, IN CLOTH, LACE, MUSLIN, MARSEILLES, And other New Materials, made in the Establishment. RIBBONS, OSTRICH PLUMES, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c. Mrs. ROBINSON has much pleasure in soliciting the attention of Ladies to two or three New Patterns in *STEEL PETTICOATS*, And to her STAYS DEPARTMENT. Ladies' and Children's Stays are made in the Establishment to order on the French Principle, and from the most approved Patterns. The most perfect satisfaction in a complete fit guaranteed.

MRS. ROBINSON,
LADIES' FOREIGN AND WEDDING OUTFIT WAREHOUSE.

MRS. CAMERON Begs to announce her return from LONDON AND PARIS, and also the arrival of her NEW GOODS—

MANTLES, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.

Mrs. C. calls particular attention to her *DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.*
98, GRAFTON-STREET.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. have the honour to announce the return of their Buyers from PARIS and LONDON, and the arrival of their Purchases, all of which are now ready for inspection, and will be found replete with every Novelty eminent for elegance and good taste.

We invite special attention to our NEW MILLINERY AND MANTLES, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.;
Also to the following Departments, which are fully assorted:—

FANCY SILKS, FRENCH RIBBONS, EVENING DRESSES, PARASOLS AND FLOWERS, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, TIES, &c.
FANCY DRESSES, WORKED MUSLIN, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, JUVENILE DRESSES, PRINTED CAMBRICKS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,
15, 16, AND 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROWSERS.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of the increased demand for their celebrated *GUINEA TROWSERS*, they have made arrangements for a supply of all the New Patterns as they appear at their different seasons, thus securing every Novelty in Fabric, Pattern, and Colour to select from.

FOR ONE GUINEA.

Our Establishment is famed through Dublin and the principal Towns in the Three Kingdoms, as the leading House where Gentlemen can obtain an easy and graceful fitting Trowsers.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Tailors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER. 16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.

On the First of every Month an Advertising Supplement to the IRISH TIMES is published, Twenty-five Thousand of which are distributed *Gratis* throughout all parts of Ireland.

Permanent Advertisers in the IRISH TIMES have their Advertisements inserted *Gratis* in the Advertising Supplement.

To those not being previously Advertisers in the IRISH TIMES, the following rates will be charged for having their Advertisements inserted in the Monthly Supplement:—

For first two lines ... ... 1s. each.
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THE IRISH TIMES is Published on the Morning of every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, With an Evening Edition on each Day.

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☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: TUETDAY, MAY 3.

THE city of Dublin elections are over, and the sitting members, Sir Edward Grogan and Mr. Vance, are returned again to serve in Parliament. Their majority was a narrow one, being 106 out of a gross poll of 7859 voters. At the elections of 1857, Lord Palmerston being Premier, the same candidates obtained treble this majority, although the total number of voters was but two-thirds of that which went to the poll yesterday. Had the Conservative majority preserved its proportion to the number of voters, the majority of yesterday would have been 450 instead of 106. This must be regarded as a very considerable falling off, especially as the Government influence, which is very considerable in Dublin, was with the Conservatives yesterday and against them in 1857. It will be remembered that in 1852, Lord Derby being then, as now, Premier, Messrs. Grogan and Vance's majority was in round numbers 1,400; so that, if we may regard three successive elections as affording sufficient data for the calculation of the representative orbit, the city of Dublin is now probably passing its aphelion, and will be found at the next elections to have swept round from the Conservative to the Liberal side of the political system. This inference is independent of any change that the impending Reform Bill may effect in the constituency of the city; but as such a Reform Bill will certainly be passed, however superfluous Mr. Vance may consider it, and as its effect will, just as certainly, be to increase the numbers of the Liberal voters, nothing but gross mismanagement on the part of the Liberal candidates can produce another Conservative triumph. That there may be such mismanagement is quite possible, as Mr. Reynolds has avowed his determination to contest the city for a seat in the reformed Parliament, and neither Mr. Brady nor Mr. M'Carthy may prove obliging enough to make room for him on the hustings. In that case, of course, the Liberal interest being divided, the Conservative candidates might have an easy victory.

The University elections came off on Saturday, when Mr. Lefroy and the Attorney-General were returned without opposition. Although there was no contest, there was a good deal of speaking on the occasion, both by the candidates and their proposers and seconders. Mr. Whiteside made an elaborate defence of the policy of the Government in respect of the principal points in which it has been recently assailed. Their defunct Reform Bill, he admitted, "like all other measures produced by fallible man, had its faults, but no measure of the kind could be framed by the seven wise men of Greece, that the very same result," viz., rejection at the hands of Lord John Russell and his allies, "would not have happened to it." The Government had only meddled with the subject in order to redeem the promise made by their predecessors in various Royal speeches. A dissolution was necessary in order to enable the Queen to conduct the affairs of this empire with consistency and vigour. The appointment of six Orange magistrates for this city, at the law officers' recommendation, was an "Irish fact," *i. e.*, a fiction; the magistrates in question having been appointed solely on the recommendations of the Lieutenants of Counties. The promise of a Coercion Bill for Ireland to the landlords was another Irish fact; and the best answer to the charge was to point to the Criminal and Tenant-right, and other Bills, prepared by Mr. Whiteside, and some of them laid on the table of the House just previous to its dissolution. But the most elaborate, and also the weakest part of the right honourable gentleman's defence was directed against the charge of jury-packing—a charge which was declared "to come from men whose minds are so narrow that they were never able to present to them any splendid object for consideration or contemplation—who never could devise any one illustrious design for the good of their country, for the honour of the land which gave them birth," &c. Mr. Whiteside could hardly suppose he was saying anything to the point when he commended Baron Greene and quoted that eminent judge's sentence "that the guilt of the prisoner, or the extent of the conspiracy could be doubted by no rational man." Rather this was a reason for trying the accused over and over again, until the respectable and loyal Roman Catholics of the county would feel it incumbent on them to protest against all complicity with the perjured jurors.

On the subject of the war, Mr. Whiteside could hardly be expected to be very explicit. "The policy of England," he said, "would be, to preserve the balance of power, by which I understand that our country is not to suffer another country to grasp universal dominion, lest then it might extend to us the courtesy of Polyphemus, and devour us last." We confess to a strong suspicion that England pays more than her share to maintain this balance of power. It cost us £100,000,000 lately to prevent its being upset in Turkey, while Austria, which was more interested in it than ourselves, looked on very coolly. It is her turn now, and we hope we shall be allowed to do the looking-on part. By the time the French and Austrians have battered each other considerably, we shall find the balance turning decidedly in favour of those Powers who husband their resources, and keep aloof from the conflict.

There were two topics treated by Mr. Whiteside and the other speakers which were of special interest to the University constituencies. One of these was Scriptural education, on which subject Mr. Lefroy declared that, "it was a shame that some step was not taken long ago to put an end to the system by which Scriptural education was discouraged." The step alluded to may be inferred from Mr. Whiteside's words. "It is impossible," said that gentleman, "to deny to the members of the reformed faith that instruction in the fundamental principles of their Church which is granted, or *ought to be granted*, to every other body of the State." As the instruction alluded to is not denied at present, we are forced to look for some other than the obvious sense of these words; and no other sense can be found than that the Government are prepared to substitute for the present National system in Ireland the system of separate education.

The second subject we refer to was that of University Reform, in dealing with which Mr. Lefroy paid a handsome tribute to the moderation and good feeling which characterised Mr. William Fagan's parliamentary proceedings on that question. Mr. Lefroy also commended the "firmness" shown in the matter by Lord Naas, the Secretary for Ireland, but does not indicate the quarter from which came the opposition that rendered his lordship's "firmness" necessary. It cannot have been the Board of Trinity College, as Mr. Lefroy, immediately after, alludes in flattering terms to the "honourable and creditable manner in which the Board carried out the reform *which was suggested*." We apprehend that Mr. Lefroy used this last word inaccurately, as the document which embodied the reforms in question stated in its opening sentence that they were effected by the Board's "mere motion." However this may be, it is satisfactory to find the value of the reforms acknowledged, even though Mr. Lefroy, in acknowledging it, forgot to give any credit either to the parties in the College by whom the question was first raised, or to the zealous co-operation of the Press by which it was forced on public attention, or to the disinterested services of the eloquent counsel whose exposure of the existing abuses effected all the purposes that could have been effected by the sentence of an upright judge.

MAY-DAY of 1859 presented to the eyes of the world a scene instructive in the solemn contrast of its parts—England before the throne of the Almighty in the attitude of prayer and thanksgiving, and Italy inundated by armies about at that very moment to engage in the deadly struggle and bloodshed of war. While the thunder cloud hangs over this latter country, and her sons wait in breathless suspense, not knowing where the lightnings may strike, and what fair edifices of bygone times may be found prostrate when the storm has blown away, England is thanking God for deliverance from a hurricane through which she has passed with glory, though not without leaving some wrecks behind. The mutinous murders of Meerut, the inhuman brutalities of Delhi, the horrors of the well of Cawnpore, the fiendish malice of the hosts that invested Lucknow, and a thousand other Sepoy atrocities, are too fresh in our memories to be ranked yet in the pages of history; and the mind irresistibly dwells on them as if yet present. Still, we breathe more freely; we are becoming gradually indifferent to the columns of Indian news; and, no longer anxious about the fate of absent friends and the honour of our country, we pause to think of the strange scenes which have passed, and to acquire a lesson of wisdom for the future. Next to sorrow for the bravemen, and women, and helpless children, who have perished, is the feeling of gratification of our national pride on account of the numerous victories which have been achieved by our arms. We feel that never was Nelson's memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," obeyed more completely than in the suppression of the Indian rebellion. But our feelings should not end here. What our gratification should be can probably be expressed in no more appropriate terms than those used by Lord Stanley on the late occasion of the vote of thanks to Lord Canning and the Indian Army:—"Never," said he, "I believe, at any former period of our history has there been impressed so strong as now on the Asiatic mind a conviction of the indomitable energy and the inevitable permanence of British rule. In that conviction we have cause to rejoice—not selfishly—not with exclusive reference to the interests of this country; but we may rejoice in it on account of India itself." To rejoice on account of India is, indeed, to rejoice on account of ourselves; for the more her resources are developed, her administration improved, and her people educated and civilized under the influence of Christianity, the more will the highest and most permanent interests of England be advanced.

The introduction of Christianity into India suggests the subject of Christian missions, in aid of which, at the suggestion of the Archbishop of Dublin, collections will be made to-morrow in our Churches. Of those missions there can be but one opinion—that on them, if *judiciously managed*, must depend, in a great degree, the true civilization of India. Under their joint action and that of Government much has been already done. In 1833 the Indian treasury ceased to draw a revenue from the worship of Juggernauth by the abolition of the pilgrim-tax. British troops have ceased to turn out, and fire salutes in honour of Hindoo and Mahommedan festivals; Suttee, female infanticide, human sacrifices, and many other abominations, are abolished; and in 1849 the Hindoo law of inheritance, whereby a native, on abjuring Hindooism, became disinherited, was changed; and even the re-marriage of Hindoo widows is now allowed. These are instances of inroads already made on Indian immoralities and superstitions, and, by judicious management on the part of Government, still greater alterations will, in due time, be effected. As to Missionary work, it can scarcely be expected that much good will be done if we adopt the principles of the Rev. Canon Stowell and those who say that "Christianity ought to be placed in the front of every decree, and emblazoned on every statute book;" and that Lord Stanley's "Neutrality" is "a piebald livery—a piebald regimental suit." We are all agreed as to the value of Christianity as the agent of civilization; but there evidently is a science, or art, if it were but known—that of preparing the ignorant mind for the reception of Christianity. Prejudices should not *unnecessarily* be offended; more faith should be placed in the Scripture plan of heaping coals of fire on our enemy's head. To the study of the laws of such preparation and access we certainly think Missionary societies would be wise in devoting some portion of their attention.

Connected with the exertions of Government and Missionary societies, there is another subject well worthy of attention—the moral conduct of our officers and soldiers in India. It is a notorious fact that the treatment of the natives by the dominant race has been too often cruel and unchristianlike, and immoralities of various kinds have followed in the wake of British regiments, in which the quick-minded natives have too evidently seen the inconsistency between the theory and practice of Christianity. Improvement in this respect is much wanted; without it a very serious obstacle will ever remain in the way of our Missions. As Lord Stanley said in his address to the students in Addiscombe, "Young men going forth from thence to serve their country in India should bear in mind that if they were not actually Christian missionaries in the common acceptation of the term, they should, at least, consider themselves as representatives of the morality and religion of England."

(From the Times of Yesterday.)

England, happily, while praying and labouring for peace, and taking even too hopeful a view of European affairs, has not wholly omitted the steps necessary to make her intervention respectable. We are too well aware that occasions might arise when not only honour, but safety itself, would be at stake. What those occasions are it is needless to describe, for no man in his senses would neglect the means of self-defence if the whole neighbourhood were in arms. For several years successive Governments, while at variance on most points of home policy, have agreed on the necessity of keeping up all our defences, and even steadily augmenting them. That forethought has been too well justified by the present deplorable outbreak of long-smothered hostilities. It is now necessary, every sane Englishman must feel, to proceed more vigorously and unreservedly in the work of preparation. No time should be lost, no money should be spared, no punctilio should be allowed to interfere. The surface of European society has been undermined with secret treaties and private understandings, and we know not where the treacherous soil may not sink beneath our feet, wherever we turn. The British public, then, will rejoice to hear that on Saturday a Royal Proclamation was issued, offering a bounty of £10 to able seamen willing to enter her Majesty's service, with the intention of recruiting ten thousand additional seamen. Steps have been taken to urge this appeal with personal explanations, not only in the quarters frequented by sailors in the eastern parts of this metropolis, but also in Liverpool and other great ports, through the agency of the officers for the registration of seamen. As the engagement is now for a very moderate period, and the service may now be called comfortable, healthy, and even profitable, compared with most others open to this class of men, we can hardly doubt that the invitation will be responded to. At first sight the persons to object are merchants and shipowners, threatened with the withdrawal of seamen from the mercantile service to that of the Queen. But we beg to suggest to them that their property will be the first to suffer in the event of a war; that nothing will contribute to peace so much as the naval supremacy of this country; and that the success of our means for the protection of our shipping is an element in the calculation of every underwriter. The instant it appears that our ships of war are not numerous enough, or sufficiently well manned, to do the police of the seas and keep the enemy in their ports, the penalty will fall upon the British trader in the shape of enormous premiums for insurance. No doubt a high bounty is open to objection, as, indeed, are most of the measures necessary under the pressure or the apprehension of war. As in the case of the Militia, though in a less degree, it may lead to a certain amount of fraud, and occasionally to the admission of men not worth the money; but men we must have, and it is best to name at once the price to which we are ready to go.

There are those who would have us put ourselves still more thoroughly, and at a still quicker rate, in the attitude of self-defence. They urge upon us, as a neutral country, to prohibit at once the export of arms, of machinery, of coal, and all other military or naval material. This is a matter that requires consideration, if only because what we do in one case, we may have to do and must do in many others, and that possibly for a long period, with the certainty of damage to ourselves, and only the chance of obstructing everybody else. It is not easy to foresee exactly how a prohibition of this sort will operate—whether it will be effectual, or whether the effect will be in reasonable proportion to the cost. No one can pretend to say how long such a prohibition, once proclaimed, would have to be continued, or how often it might have to be repeated. At present the war is essentially and singularly confined to the land. Did we desire it ever so much, we could not prevent France from making sufficient use of the sea for the transport of her army and material, nor could we so rectify the balance as to enable Austria to keep one ship afloat. We should be glad to find it in our power to offer any serious impediment to military operations; but such well-intended measures are more often projected than carried out. After all, indeed, there is no need of a Proclamation, as it is always within the authority of the Crown to stop the transport of the stores of war, whatever it may decide to come under that term, to any State at war with one with which we are at peace ourselves. So, should a case occur in a form and on a scale to attract notice, it is already provided against.

The chief material of war is money, and the most effectual obstruction we can offer is to point out to the credulous race of small capitalists the probable fate of any investment they may make in loans to the belligerent powers. Our French neighbours are very indignant that we should class them with Austria and Russia as necessitous and all but bankrupt powers. But we want to know on what resources France can rely, or ever has relied, for carrying on a great war. She knows too well what it is to press hard on her own people; she knows too well what it is to quarter her armies upon her neighbours. She confessed herself exhausted by the late Russian war, and, though the journals would have their readers take into account that this is a war with a country not 3,000 miles off, but close at hand, nearer than Algeria, the result is very apt to defeat such comfortable comparisons. Austria is a very considerable power; she brings good men, good officers, and good artillery into the field; and the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy can now and then be quite as unhealthy as the Crimea or the Desert. We have only to repeat to our readers a consideration which every man of business in the city of London knows to be a matter of course,—that if they should wish to invest in French stocks they will most probably be able to obtain the same quantity at half the price by waiting five years. As for Austria she is characteristically beginning a terrible war without a florin in her chest. Borrowing the estimate of the first year's expenses from France, she invites a loan of £20,000,000, the greater part of which she takes from the National Bank, in the form of a paper currency, at once declared to be inconvertible. To prevent it flowing back into the Treasury she orders the taxes to be all paid in specie, or in the coupons of the loan; so that the taxpayers must find money either to pay the tax-gatherer, or to buy stock and coupons. It is impossible to limit the depreciation possible under these circumstances, for, if this be the first financial measure of the war, what will be the last? A war between two such powers can only be carried on by the aid of more wealthy neighbours, or by the infliction of such miseries on the nations themselves as must have a tendency to hasten the end. We shall therefore do the best service to the cause of peace, as well as best consult our own interest, by withholding the sinews of war, and contenting ourselves with the very respectable interest which it is now in our power to obtain by investing in our own funds.

The Church.

The Archbishop of Dublin's triennial visitation of the united diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, will prevent the examination of candidates for holy orders in those dioceses in the next Ember Week. The Lord Bishop of Ossory has therefore postponed his ordination from Trinity Sunday to the first Sunday after Trinity; and the examination of candidates will begin on Tuesday, the 21st June.

The Rev. James Barmier, LL.D., has been presented, by the Crown, to the Vicarage of Dungarvan, diocese of Ossory.

The Rev. John Wolseley, of Portarlington, has been elected Dean of Kildare, in the room of the late Very Rev. James Gregory.

DEATH OF THE REV. MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN.—We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan, which sad event took place on Saturday evening after a painful illness. He had been for some time confined by a sore foot, which ended in mortification. The deceased clergyman had served in the ministry zealously and consistently for more than forty years, having been a Scholar of Trinity College in 1813, and a Graduate in 1856.—*Evening Mail.*

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATICALS.

There was a performance last Saturday evening of the Garrison Amateurs at the Theatre Royal, which was numerously attended. His Excellency and suite occupied the Viceregal box. The programme was varied and attractive. It comprised a burlesque of Macbeth, which was well put upon the stage and afforded considerable amusement. The fine band of the Theatre Royal was present under the direction of Mr. R. M. Levey, and performed a number of pleasing selections from popular operas. It was one of the most successful representations of the series.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

This most interesting panorama still continues, and most deservedly, to be a source of great attraction to the Dublin public.

The entertainment opens with a pictorial chart of Hindostan, presenting to the view of the spectator, Madras, Seringapatam, Bombay, and Calcutta, as also many other towns rendered notorious by the Indian revolt.

The first part includes the city and fortifications of Delhi, as also the execution of the mutineers at Peshawur, and the entrenchment at Cawnpore. In the second part the relief of Lucknow, and many other scenes of deep interest, are presented.

The painting is well executed, and each scene disappears from view, accompanied by the music of a highly efficient band.

The panorama is one of the best that we have ever witnessed, and is well worthy of a visit.

HAMBUJER.

M. Hambujer last night varied his popular entertainment by the addition of several new feats of magic and sleight of hand, all of which created much amusement. His Temple of Magic was crowded by a large and respectable audience.

PROFESSOR INGLIS.

Notwithstanding the various entertainments now going on in the city, Professor Inglis continues to receive a large amount of public support, which his conjuring and ventriloquistic powers entitle him to.

His personation of the unfortunate man shut up in a box is exceedingly good, and was repeatedly applauded by the audience.

LORD MALMESBURY'S PLENIPO.—Wicked people in Paris say that it is not Mr. Harris whom Lord Malmesbury has sent to Milan, but "Mrs. Harris."

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Captain du Plat.

The Royal dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Lady Susan Leslie Melville, Miss Victoria Wortley, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel Parker, Commanding Officer 1st Life Guards; le Baron De Meyern, le Capitaine De Reuter, A.D.C., Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Major-General Sabine, R.A., who arrived at the Castle in the afternoon.

The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards played during dinner.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park this morning. Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

Princess Helena and Princess Louisa rode in the Riding House.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock to-day. Present:—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord John Manners, and Major-General Peel.

A proclamation was issued offering bounties to seamen on entering the Royal Navy.

The Bishop of London arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening. The Royal dinner party also included her Royal Highness Princess Alice, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg (attended by Baron de Meyern, Captain de Reuter, A.D.C., and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.), Colonel F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, and the Dean of Windsor.

Sunday, May 1.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service this morning in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort attended Divine Service at St. George's Chapel in the afternoon, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

THE VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended Divine Service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle. The anthem was, "Ascribe unto the Lord."—Psalm xcvi., 7-13.—Travers (A.D. 1758.) The sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Crauford.

The Duke of Devonshire left Chatsworth on Friday to visit his estates at Lismore, in the county of Waterford. His Grace is expected at Devonshire House, London, on tomorrow (Wednesday.)

The Earl of Derby has taken Lady Dover's villa, at Rochampton, for three months.

Lord and Lady Ashburton are on a tour in Egypt, and will not return to England until June.

Lady Belmore and family are shortly expected at Castlecoole, county Tyrone: also the Earl of Belmore, from Greece.

Colonel the Right Hon. William and Lady Louisa Tighe have arrived at Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from Woodstock, Kilkenny, for the season.

It will be heard with pleasure that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who is now sojourning at Malvern, is already much improved in health.

Mrs. Hall Dare and Miss Lambert have left Leixlip Castle, for Headfort House, county of Meath.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Anna Yelverton, daughter of the Viscount Avonmore, with Mr. Walker, of Dalry, was solemnised on Thursday last, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Andrew Sayers, M.A. (Chaplain to his Lordship) Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Glo'ster. The beautiful bride was attended to the altar by eleven bridesmaids:—Honourables Letitia and Maletta Yelverton, Miss Lilias Walker, Hon. Susan Talbot, Miss Nina Cole, Miss King, Miss Radcliff, Miss O'Connor, &c. The young ladies were all similarly attired in white dresses, veils fastened with wreaths of "forget-me-nots." A large party of relatives and friends assembled afterwards at Ennismore, at a *dejeuner* given by the Viscountess Avonmore, among whom were—Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Lady Fanny and the Misses Cole, the Rev. A. and the Hon. Mrs. Sayers, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Yelverton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Hon. Mrs. White, Sir Richard and Lady Dacres, Colonel and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Clarke, Hon. Barry Bingham, Mr. O'Hara, and Colonel and Mrs. Brown. After the *dejeuner* the happy pair left for the Royal Hotel, Malahide, *en route* for London.

The Army.

A troop of the Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys), consisting of two subalterns, five non-commissioned officers, and forty-seven men, marched from Portobello Barracks yesterday (Monday), to the terminus, King's-bridge, under the command of Captain Nugent, thence per railway to Mallow, in aid of the civil power during the forthcoming election.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

3rd Dragoon Guards—The head quarters were to leave Ahmednuggur on the 17th March, for Mhow, under Major Barron.

7th Dragoon Guards—A detachment, under Captain Chichester, left Mean Meer for Sealkote on the 3rd March.

2nd, North British Dragoons—A troop has been sent to Cork to assist the civil power at the elections.

3rd Light Dragoons—Captain Goff's troop passed through Carlow on the 25th, for Fethard.

5th Royal Lancers—A troop has been moved to Kilkenny, to aid the civil power at the elections.

7th Hussars—The corps was expected at Bareilly on the 13th of March. Colonel Hagart has reported himself at the Horse Guards. Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Russell arrived at Dover on Wednesday evening, and addressed a meeting of the electors. He owed his opportune arrival to the courtesy of the Emperor of the French. He arrived on board the Panther, off Marseilles, on Sunday last. Intending to present himself as a candidate to the electors of Dover, it was absolutely necessary that he should be in England on Friday. The detention of two days in quarantine would make this impossible. It occurred to Sir William Russell, who had had some acquaintance with the Emperor in England years ago, to write to his Majesty by the telegraph, stating the hardship of his case, and asking permission to be dispensed from the obligation of quarantine. No sooner said than done. The Emperor received the letter, and, without the slightest loss of time, had an order sent down to Marseilles for the authorities to give pratique at once to the passengers of the Panther.

14th Light Dragoons—The Regiment is ordered home. The men have been permitted to volunteer at Gwalior and Jhansi for all regiments of cavalry in the Bengal Presidency, as follows:—2nd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, for the 17th Lancers, and other cavalry regiments now serving in Central India; and also to the newly-raised corps of Bengal Light Cavalry. Lieutenant Haldame has passed an examination in Hindostanee for survey duties.

Scots Fusilier Guards—2nd Battalion. Two companies have proceeded to Drogheda, in aid of the civil power at the elections.

8th—Captain Corry, of the 2nd Battalion, with a draft of seventy-six men, is held in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar.

10th Foot—Captain J. H. Montague, of the 1st Battalion, has been appointed Superintendent of the Military Schools of Chatham.—The Governor-General of India in Council has taken leave of the Regiment in the most flattering terms. Lieut. W. N. Whitty, 2nd Battalion, has been appointed to do duty with a party of invalids, under Major Dunbar, to England. Depot Chatham—Lieut. T. Scott and Ensign J. D. Power, with three officers from the 2nd Depot Battalion, and a detachment proceeded to Eastbourne on Thursday, to complete their course of rifle instruction, after which they return to Chatham.

12th—Captain Vercker has arrived in La Hogue, with invalids of this corps, and the 77th.

18th Royal Irish—The company which left Ahmednugghur for Kolapore on the 3rd of March, returned into Camp on the 12th. The left wing had been thus distributed:—1 Company at Nassick, 1 company at Malligaum, 1 company at Asseerghur, and 2 companies at Adjunta. Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Havelock is allowed leave to England on private affairs.

19th—A letter from the Ganges flotilla says, the remainder of the battalion of her Majesty's 19th are under orders for Tirhoot. It is expected the rebels with the Begum will make a descent on the plains.

53rd—Lieutenant Acton's services are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government of India, for employment in the political department.

54th—Captain Thompson is at the Landour Station for the hot weather. Captain Marriott arrived at Calcutta in the Arethusa on the 14th of March.

55th—Two companies have marched for Dublin to aid the civil power, if necessary, at the election.

56th—Ensign Nuttall has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works department.

57th—The detachments at Asseerghur, Adjunta, and Tulligaum have been ordered to join head-quarters at Ahmednugghur.

58th—A general parade of the Infantry at Shorncliffe Camp took place on the 18th instant for the presentation of medals for "good conduct and long service," to Sergeant Samuel Delamore, Privates William Dear, Thomas Crittall, George Smith, William Hurrelstone, and Francis Skipp. The brigade having been formed up, Major-General Williams proceeded to pin the medal to each man's coatee, and congratulated the men on receiving the decoration.

66th—Captain Sir C. Cuffe, Bart., has been appointed Brigade Major.

86th—The head quarters arrived at Bombay on the 21st of March.

87th, Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut. Gibson has been appointed second in command of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry during the absence of Lieut. Aikman, on sick leave.

98th—Lieut. Frederick Dew has arrived in England in charge of invalids of different regiments serving in India.

100th, Canadian Regiment—An order has reached this regiment to prepare for its departure to Gibraltar.

2nd Depot Battalion—Drum-Major John Inger was discharged on Tuesday, after twenty-two years' service. At the time he was Drum-Major at the Isle of Wight, he received a very gratifying mark of respect by the young prince—Prince Arthur,—who presented him with a splendid gold-headed cane, for teaching the young prince the rudiments of drum-beating, and he also received a present from her Majesty.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following memorandum is now presented to each candidate for a commission in the army:—

"Horse Guards, August 2, 1858.

"The following regulations in regard to the examination of gentlemen preparatory to their receiving commissions in the army will take effect from this date in lieu of those issued on the 1st of December last, which it has been found desirable to modify for the present:—

"1. The examinations of candidates for direct commissions will be held quarterly, or oftener if necessary, in London, and conducted under the direction of the Council of Military Education by examiners appointed for the purpose.

"2. The age of the candidates examined for direct appointments will be, until further notice, not under 17 years, the latest limit for the infantry being 23, and for the cavalry 25 years.

"3. The candidates will be required to produce a certificate of baptism or other satisfactory proof of his age.

"The candidate will be examined by a medical board to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for military service.

"He will produce a certificate from a minister of the church, or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

"The candidate will further produce a certificate from the master or tutor under whom he has been educated, of his general moral conduct for at least the two preceding years.

"He will also forward, when reporting himself to the military secretary, prepared for examination, a statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

"4. The following will be the subjects of examination, and the number of marks allotted to each viz:—

The Classics (Latin, 2,000; Greek, 1,600)	3,600
Mathematics, pure and mixed	3,600
English Language	1,200
French or any other modern language, including Hindostani	1,200
History, ancient and modern, with geography ...	1,200
Natural Sciences, *i.e.* mineralogy and geology ...	1,200
Experimental sciences *i.e.* chemistry, heat, electricity, including magnetism	1,200
Drawing	600

"5. Of the foregoing subjects the elementary branches of mathematics and the English language to the extent stated in the following paragraph, will be considered obligatory:—

"(1.) In Mathematics, 1,200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions—viz., arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, extraction of the square root, and simple interest.

"Algebra, including fractions, simple equations, and questions producing them; Euclid, the first three books.

"Of the 1,200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of mathematics, 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in arithmetic.

"(2.) In the English language the candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose grammatically. He will be expected to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject.

"'And out of the remaining subjects or portions of subjects which are left to the option of the candidate it will be required that such a number of marks shall he obtained as shall raise the total number necessary for qualification to 1,800.

"6. In estimating the marks no subjects left voluntary will be allowed to count unless one-sixth of the number allotted to them be gained.

"With regard to the classics, it will no longer be necessary for the candidate to forward the names of the authors in which he wishes to be examined, as passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

"An unsuccessful candidate may be examined at any of the subsequent examinations until he has exceeded the *maximum* age. In the subsequent examinations no credit will be given for any subjects in which the candidate may have passed on the former occasions.

"7. The result of each examination will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and the names of any candidates who distinguish themselves will be specially brought to his notice."

STATIONS OF THE ARMY FOR MAY.

1st L. Gds.—Windsor
2nd do.—Regent's-park.
R. H. Gds.—Hyde Park
1st D. Gds.—Madras; C.bury.
2nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
3rd—Bombay; Canterbury.
4th—Aldershott.
5th—Manchester.
6th—Bengal; Maidstone.
7th—Kurrachee; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd—Dublin.
3rd—Newbridge.
4th—Birmingham.
5th—Newbridge.
6th—Bombay; Maidstone.
7th Hussars—Bengal; C.bury.
8th—Bombay; Canterbury.
9th Lancers—Bengal; Exeter.
10th Hussars—Aldershott.
11th—Brighton.
12th Lancers—Madras; Maidstone.
13th Light Dragoons—Dublin.
14th—Bengal; Maidstone.
15th Hussars—Hounslow.
16th Lancers—Edinburgh.
17th—Bombay; Canterbury.
18th—York.
Milty Trn.—1st bt; Shorncliffe.
Do.—2nd bat; Bengal.
Do.—3rd bat; Woolwich.
Do.—4th bat; Aldershott.
Do.—5th bat; Curragh.
Do.—6th bat; Woolwich.
Gren. Gds.—1st bat; Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Tower.
Do.—3rd bat; St. George's Barracks.
Coldstream Guards—1st bat; Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Portman Barracks.
Scots Fusilier Guards—1st bat; Windsor.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
1st Foot—1st bat; Madras, Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; China; Birr.
2nd Foot—Cape of Good Hope; Walmer.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Walmer.
3rd—Calcutta; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Limerick
4th—Bombay; Chichester.
Do.—2d bt; Aldershott.
5th—Bengal; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat, Mauritius; Pembroke.
6th—Bengal; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar Cork.
7th—India; Chatham.
Do.—2nd b; Gibraltar; Walmer.
8th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Templemore.
9th—Aldershott; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Limerick
10th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
11th—Aldershott; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershott.
12th—N. S. Wales; Walmer.
Do.—2nd bt; Glasgow.
13th—Calcutta; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Cape, Fermoy.
14th—Cephalonia; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
15th—Jersey; Pembroke.
Dr.—2nd b; Malta; Pembroke.
16th—Dublin; Templemore.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
17th—Canada; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Plymouth.
18th—Bombay; Buttevant.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Shorncliffe.
20th Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Clonmel.
21st—Malta; Birr.
Do.—2nd bat; Newport.
22nd—Manchester; Parkhurst.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershott.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Deal.
24th—Walmer; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Sheffield.
25th—Gibraltar; Athlone.
26th—Bermuda; Belfast.
27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
28th—Bengal; Fermoy.
29th—Bombay; Chatham.
30th—Dublin; Parkhurst.
31st—Bombay; Pembroke.
32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
34th—Bengal; Colchester.
35th—Bengal; Chatham.
36th—Aldershott; Athlone.
37th—Bengal; Colchester.
38th—Bengal; Colchester.
39th—Canada; Templemore.
40th—New S. Wales; Birr.
41st—Jamaica; Jersey.
42nd—Bengal; Stirling.
43rd—Bengal; Colchester.
44th—Madras; Parkhurst.
45th—Cape of Good Hope; Templemore.
46th—Bengal; Cork.
47th—Aldershott; Cork.
48th—Calcutta; Belfast.
49th—Barbadoes; Parkhurst.
50th—Ceylon; Chichester.
51st—Bombay; Chichester.
52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
53rd—Bengal; Colchester.
54th—Bengal; Jersey.
55th—Dublin; Colchester.
56th—Bombay; Chatham.
57th—Bombay; Cork.
58th—Shorncliffe; Birr.
59th—Cape; Athlone.
60th, 1st bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 2nd bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 3rd bat.—Madras; Winchester.
Do. 4th bat.—Dover; Chatham.
61st—Bengal; Chatham.
62nd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
63rd—Nova Scotia; Cantbury
64th—Bengal; Birr.
65th—New Zealand; Colchstr.
66th—Madras; Colchester.
67th—Calcutta; Fermoy.
68th—Madras; Fermoy.
69th—Madras; Canterbury.
70th—Bengal; Stirling.
71st—Bombay; Aberdeen.
72nd—Bombay; Jersey.
73rd—Aberdeen; Aberdeen
74th—Madras; Chatham.
75th—Bengal; Belfast.
76th—Curragh; Belfast.
77th—Calcutta; Parkhurst.
78th—Bengal; Aberdeen.
79th—Bengal; Perth.
80th—Bengal; Buttevant.
81st—Bengal; Canterbury.
82nd—Bengal; Colchester.
83rd—Bombay; Chatham.
84th—Bengal; Pembroke.
85th—Cape; Pembroke.
86th—Bengal; Fermoy.
87th—Bengal; Chichester.
88th—Bengal; Canterbury.
89th—Bombay; Pembroke.
90th—Bengal; Pembroke.
91st—Bombay; Stirling.
92nd—Bombay; Colchester.
93rd—Bengal; Chatham.
94th—Bengal; Canterbury.
95th—Bengal; Fermoy.
96th—Plymouth; Parkhurst.
97th—Bengal; Colchester.
98th—Bengal; Cork.
99th—Calcutta; Cork.
100th—Aldershott.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Newcastle; Winchester.
Do., 2nd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 3rd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 4th bat.—Malta; Winchester.

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regiment—Bahamas; Chatham.
2nd—Jamaica; do.
3rd—Barbadoes; do.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada.
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Comps—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Malta.
Gold Coast Corps—Cape Coast.
Medic. Staff—Brompton; Kent.
Ryl. Engineers—India, Brompton, and Chatham.

The Militia.

STATIONS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS EMBODIED.

ENGLAND.

Bedford—Dover.
2nd Cheshire—Portsmouth.
Durham Artillery—B. Auckland.
Hampshire Artillery—Plymouth.
East Kent—Aldershott.
Lancashire Artillery—Dover.
North Lincoln—Waterford.
5th Middlesex—Kilkenny.
Northumberland Artillery—Yarmouth.
Norfolk Artillery—Yarmouth.
Oxford—Aldershott.
1st Stafford—Aldershott.
2nd Stafford—Cork.
Suffolk Artillery—Ipswich.
Sussex—Edinburgh.
Tower Hamlets—Curragh.
2nd Warwick—Plymouth.
Wiltshire—Portsmouth.
1st York (West Riding)—Aldershott.
3rd York—Carlisle.

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Carrickfergus.
Antrim Rifles—Woolwich.
North Cork Rifles—Aldershott
Donegal—Dover.
Dublin City—Shorncliffe.
Dublin City Artillery—Dublin
Fermanagh—Bradford.
Kerry—Chester.
Louth—Yarmouth.
Limerick County—Parkhurst.
South Tipperary Artillery—Gosport.
Waterford Artillery—Portsmouth.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh City Artillery—Edinburgh.
Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Kinsale.
Fife Artillery—Cupar.
Lanark (2nd)—Dublin
Stirling—Aldershott.

Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles.—This corps will assemble at Dover for eight days' drill on the 19th May, the day having been altered from the 26th, by a regimental order just issued.

East Suffolk Artillery have left Ipswich for Portsmouth.

Royal Elthorpe—Kilkenny. Head Quarters, under command of Colonel Prior; Detachment, Carlow, under Major Grange, with Captains King, Hunter; Lieutenants Hitchcock, Short, and Randall; and Ensigns Weld and Chapman. Lieutenant Balderson has obtained a first-class certificate from the School of Musketry. A strong company has left for Wexford during the election, under Captain Woodall, Lieutenant Truman, and Ensign Heuston.

Louth Regiment—Lieutenant Robert Mathew Murphy to be Captain, vice W. De S. Filgate, resigned; Ensign Wm. Joseph Power to be Lieutenant, vice R. M. Murphy, promoted.

Waterford Artillery—Second Lieutenant O'Connor to be First Lieutenant, vice Clarke, appointed to the 41st; Second Lieutenant W. Briscoe to be First Lieutenant, vice O'Connor, resigned. Two companies, consisting of two officers and eighty-four men, have proceeded from Portsmouth to Fort Victoria, Yarmouth, and Freshwater, Isle of Wight. The head quarters of the regiment are under orders to proceed from Portsmouth to Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

The Magistracy.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased, on the recommendation of Colonel Leslie, M.P., lieutenant of the county, to appoint Humphrys Jones, Esq., of Carrickadeny-house, Clontibret, a magistrate for the county of Monaghan.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—While the 5th Lancers were performing their evolutions a few days since, on the Curragh, an accident of rare occurrence took place, which proves the formidable nature of that weapon, the lance. It appears that while charging in squadrons the lance belonging to one of the men in the front rank slipped from his grasp, the butt-end, owing to the force of the movement, became fixed in the ground, whereupon the point of the lance entered the horse's breast, penetrated through the animal's body, and appeared six inches above the back, behind the saddle. The wound being mortal, the horse was immediately shot. The driver escaped unhurt.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning.

(BY MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC.)

COLLISION BETWEEN THE AUSTRIANS AND PIEDMONTESE.

The *Daily News* of yesterday published the following telegraphic depatch:—

"HAMBURGH, MAY 1.—Accounts have been received of the first hostilities in Piedmont, between the Austrian army of invasion and Sardinian forces. The latter were obliged to fall back, but not before inflicting severe loss on the Austrians. The regiment of Don Miguel alone lost its colonel and thirteen officers."

The following despatch is from the correspondent of the *Times*:—

"VIENNA, FRIDAY EVENING.—In all probability there was a sharp attack at the Tete-de-Pont of Buffalora yesterday. It is reported that the Austrians, after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. It is said that Mortara has been taken to-day."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following telegram:—

"TURIN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The King left this morning to take the command of the army. Yesterday morning an inconsiderable Austrian force occupied Novara."

TURIN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The following official bulletin has been published:—"Two thousand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 400 infantry and 50 cavalry Novara. No movement has been made towards Vercelle. The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Piacenza and proclaimed a state of siege. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the banks of the Po. General Ponad died on Saturday last at Susa, of an attack of apoplexy. The directors of the Austrian Lloyd's have published an official announcement that, on account of present political complications, their vessels will for the present discontinue running to foreign ports."

CIRCULARS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, May 1st.—The following circular has been addressed by Count Walewski to the agents and plenipotentiaries of the Emperor:—

"The Austrians concentrated at Pavia entered at three o'clock on the 29th on Piedmontese territory, passing the Gravellona. In the night they penetrated to Cassalo, near Vigevano, by the ferry of Abbiste Grasso. On the 30th they landed at Streda and at Arona. The body which passed Gravellona numbered twenty battalions and eight batteries. The advanced post was at half-past eleven o'clock on the 30th at Vespolate. A very considerable *corps d'armée* is on the march from Vigevano upon Mortara."

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes a circular note, dated April 24, addressed by Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of foreign Powers. The note describes the present position of political affairs, and expresses much satisfaction at the conciliatory spirit displayed by England, Prussia, and Russia. It states the wish that the other Powers which compose the Germanic Confederation may not allow themselves to be misled by reminiscences of epochs quite different from the present, and hopes that the statesmen of Germany will perceive that it depends on them to put limits upon the extension and duration of a war which France conscientiously feels that she has not provoked.

SECOND PROCLAMATION FROM VICTOR EMMANUEL.

TURIN, APRIL 30.—A proclamation, of which the following is a full analysis, has been placarded to-day throughout the kingdom:—

"Austria, while making professions of love and peace, attacks us, and refuses the jurisdiction of an European Congress. She violates her promises made to England. She asks us to reduce our army and to disband the brave volunteers who have flocked from all parts of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I confide the Government to my well-beloved cousin, and I resume my sword. The valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally, will fight for liberty and justice side by side with us.

"People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont for having defended the cause of our country in the councils of Europe, and because she has not been deaf to the cries of anguish. Austria now openly tears up those treaties which she has never herself observed. The Italian nation is this day already free in point of right, and I may now conscientiously accomplish the vow I made upon the tomb of my august father. Let us confide in Providence, in our union, in the valour of our Italian soldiers, and in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us rely upon the justice of public opinion. I have no other ambition than that of being the first soldier of Italian independence. *Vive l'Italie!*

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"I have given orders to my brave and faithful army to put an end to the attacks which the neighbouring state, Sardinia, has for some seasons past been in the habit of making upon the undoubted rights of my Crown and the integrity of the Empire confided to me by Divine Providence." The Emperor goes on to speak of the horrors of war, but says "that the Monarch must repress the instincts of his heart when honour and duty calls upon him to march when an armed enemy is upon his frontiers, united with all those subversive parties whose object is to appropriate the Austrian States of Italy to themselves, and when the Sovereign of France, meddling under frivolous pretexts with the affairs of the Italian Peninsula, is sending troops to the succour of the enemy." After an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of Austria, the manifesto concludes in these words: "The soil on which we are about to fight is steeped in the blood of our brothers of Germany. That country was conquered as a German rampart, and has been retained as such to this day. It is always upon that ground that the most dangerous enemies of Germany commence to destroy other internal Powers.

(Signed), "FRANCIS JOSEPH."

SARDINIA'S REPLY TO THE ULTIMATUM.

The following is the reply of Count Cavour to the Austrian ultimatum:—

"Turin, April 26, 1859.

"MONSIEUR LE COMTE—Baron de Kellersberg handed to me on the 23d instant, at 5.30 p.m., the letter which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me under date of the 19th instant, summoning me, in the name of the Imperial Government, to reply by a 'Yes' or 'No' to the request which is made to us to reduce the army to a peace footing, and to disband the corps of Italian volunteers which have been formed, adding that if at the end of three days your Excellency did not receive a reply, or that if the reply made to you was not completely satisfactory, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was decided to have recourse to arms, to impose upon us by force the measures which form the object of his communication. The question of the disarmament of Sardinia, which constitutes the groundwork of the demand which your Excellency addresses to me, has been the object of numerous negociations between the great Powers and the Government of his Majesty. These negociations have ended in a proposition made by England to which France, Prussia, and Russia have adhered. Sardinia, in a spirit of conciliation, accepted it without reserve or *arrière pensée*. As your Excellency cannot be ignorant either of the proposition of England or the reply of Sardinia, I could not add anything to make known to you the intentions of the Government of the King as regards the difficulties which might prevent the meeting of the Congress.

"The conduct of Sardinia in this circumstance has been appreciated by Europe. Whatever may be the consequences it may lead to, the King, my august master, is convinced that the responsibility will fall upon those who were the first who refused the propositions made by a great Power, and deemed just and reasonable by the others, and who now substitute a threatening summons in their stead.

"I take advantage of this opportunity, M. le Comte, to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

"C. CAVOUR.

"To his Excellency Count de Buol, &c., Vienna."

ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, SUNDAY.—The Austrians have occupied Intra, and Palanza, and Apona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians. Hostilities have commenced at Novara. The Austrians have seized several Sardinian vessels on the Lago Maggiore.

TURIN, SATURDAY, 3.30 P.M.—According to intelligence received here, the Austrian troops, which had been concentrated on Pavia, in Lombardy, entered the Piedmontese territory yesterday in three bodies, one body, as it appears, passing through Gravellona, by the south-east of Novara, a second, taking the road to Abbiste Grasso, penetrated during the night to Cassale; and a third disembarked this morning at Stesia and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore. The corps d'armee which entered Piedmont by Gravellona consists of twenty battalions, and eight batteries of cannon. At half-past eleven this morning the advanced force were at Vispolato, in the province of Novara; and a still more numerous corps d'armée is on its march from Vigevano by Mortara.

TURIN, SATURDAY EVENING.—The following official bulletin has been published:—The Austrians, who were concentrated on Pavia, have marched in large bodies towards Mortara. General M'Mahon has arrived at Genoa. Troops have quitted Genoa *en route* for Alessandria. Nothing of importance is known from the seat of war.

TURIN, SUNDAY.—An official bulletin just published states that the King and his staff left this morning to take command of the army. Yesterday evening the Austrians occupied Novara, and then made a further advance towards Vercelli. The French troops left Turin this morning for Alessandria. Other troops have arrived from France with two batteries.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, SATURDAY.—An official bulletin confirms the fact of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians yesterday evening at several points, but no further advance on Sardinian territory was made during the night. Yesterday the King, accompanied by Generals Canrobert and Niel, visited the river.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Count Buol has forwarded circular notes to the Foreign Governments, stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor. An order of the day to the army of the Emperor has been published to-day, and numerous military promotions have been made.

THE CAMPAIGN OF ITALY.—ANNIVERSARY OF MARENGO.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces the Army of the Alps will be henceforth designated the Army of Italy. May 6th is the anniversary of Napoleon's departure from Paris previous to the battle of Marengo, and it is thought the present Emperor will set out to join the Army of Italy on that day.

THE SCENE OF WAR—MANŒUVRES OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

The *Morning Herald* says that on the line of the Dora it will require 16,000 men to cover Turin. On that side a battle may be expected on the 5th instant. The Tuscan troops are marching on Massa and Carrara, to resist an attack from Modena.

The *Post* says that the Austrians are endeavouring to cut off the communication between Alessandria and Genoa, and if possible to invest Alessandria. They are at the same time moving from two other points on Turin itself. It will evidently be a hard race between them and the French.

THE AUSTRIANS IN PIEDMONT.

The following official bulletin has been issued from M. Reuter's office:—

"PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The Austrians had concentrated their forces on the Sesia, but no encounter has taken place. Movement has been made by the Austrians on the right bank of the River Po."

EXCITEMENT IN SWITZERLAND—THE ARMY CALLED OUT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, MONDAY, MAY 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of War makes the following statement:—"Government on the 28th March last explained the point of view which persuaded them of the necessity of ordering three *corps d'armée* of the Federal contingent to be placed on a war footing. Since that day political affairs have assumed such a form that Government have deemed it their duty to extend the same measures to the remaining six *corps d'armée*, and the necessary instructions have been already sent to the different quarters. Although Government have, for the present, communicated this, in courtesy to the Chambers, they have reserved a more detailed statement of the position of political affairs, which will, however, be made to the house with the shortest possible delay."

The Minister's speech was followed by the applause of the Chambers.

THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO AND THE SWISS.

The Austrian Ambassador has communicated to the Federal Council the manifesto containing the declaration of war.

THE WAR IN GERMANY—FEELING IN WIRTEMBERG AGAINST FRANCE.

STUTGARDT, MAY 2.—The Chambers of to-day unanimously voted the Government projects of law for calling out the Landwehr, for a forced levy of horses, and for opening a war credit of seven million florins. The debates which took place expressed sympathy with Austria and indignation at the longing for war manifested by France.

FLIGHT OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

PARIS MONDAY,—The *Presse* of this evening announces that a movement similar to that which lately took place in Florence has just occurred in Parma. The Grand Duchess has taken her departure after having instituted a council of Regency.

The new Government has announced its adhesion to Piedmont.

THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.

TURIN, MONDAY.—The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an account of the late events in Tuscany, drawing the conclusion that they prove the unanimity of feeling entertained by the population for the cause of national independence.

The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany wholly to facilitate the co-operation of the Tuscans in the war of independence, and also to protect public order.

SARDINIANS IN VENICE—RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

The Sardinians in Venice have placed themselves under the protection of the Russian Consulate.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The market opened firmly. At one period Consols were fully ½ per cent. higher than at Saturday's closing prices, but afterwards relapsed. The railway market shows a further downward movement.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS OF ENGLAND.

At the Buckinghamshire nomination yesterday (Monday), Mr. Disraeli stated that if was the intention of Government to send a commanding fleet to the Mediterranean, and also to equip a Channel fleet.

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, MONDAY, 1, P.M.—Rentes were first done at 61f. 5c., rose to 61f. 15c., and are now 61f. 10c.; little doing. 12.35. P.M.—Rentes opened 61f. 5c., but fell immediately to 60f. 95c., rose again, and are now 61f., being a decline of ½ since yesterday's closing; little doing. 2.18 P.M.—Liquidation is proceeding quietly, tendency of the Bourse flat, rentes 61f. 15c. Closing prices not arrived.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, SUNDAY, MAY 1.—The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:—"On account of the concentration of the civil and military powers now become necessary, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is, till further orders, discharged from his mission of Governor-General of Lombardy and Venice. The Commander-General Gyulai is intrusted with the functions of Governor-General, and during his absence from Milan the General of Cavalry, Walwoden, is appointed his deputy. For the management of civil affairs certain citizens are appointed to assist the Deputy-Governor, and to represent the Commander-in-Chief. Nothing new has arrived to-day from the seat of war."

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM VIENNA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The French Ambassador, M. de Benneville, was to quit Vienna this morning.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

WEIMAR, SUNDAY.—The Emperor of Russia, in a telegram sent by him to the widow of the late Grand Duke, gives a denial to the report which has been circulated that Prussia and Austria are threatened by Russia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

From each of the ports of Toulon and Marseilles not less than 5,000 men per day embark for Italy. It is believed that France will be able to send for the present 100,000 men into the field.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.—Sardinia has made proposals at Madrid to induce the Spanish Goverment to join her in the cause of Italy, but Spain intends to be neutral.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 11.45 A.M.—Rentes commenced 61f. 10c., rose to 61f. 50c., but fell to 61f. 30c. 1.7 p.m.—Bourse opens flat. Rentes 61f. 25c. 1.9 p.m.—Great agitation has prevailed throughout the day. Rentes, 60f. 60c., being more than 1f. since yesterday. 2.16 p.m.—It is rumoured that an insurrection has broken out in Sicily. Rentes, 61f. 10c. 3.20 p.m.—Rents have risen again. and close 61f. 10c. money, and 61f. 40c. account, being a decline of only one-eight since yesterday.

CONTINENTAL FAILURES.

The suspension has been announced of the banking firm, Wolf and Co., of Berlin, hitherto in good credit, and with extensive transactions. The *Times* says a considerable failure is reported from Vienna, and many more expected.

AMERICA.

The Royal Mail steamer Canada, which left Boston on the 20th, and touched at Halifax on the night of the 21st, has arrived, bringing eighty-seven passengers; no specie. Lord Napier and family left Baltimore on the 19th for Annapolis, to take their passage in the frigate Curgaoa for England. The trial of Mr. Sickles is still going on at Washington, and would, it was supposed, last another week. The case of the slaver Echo had been decided at Charleston by a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was dissolved on the 15th, and a general election ordered for May 12th. The Cass-Ylsari treaty had been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, with one amendment, to the effect that the United States shall engage to use due vigilance to prevent the invasion of Nicaragua by the Filibusters. Secretary Cass had expressed his approval. but the President had rejected it.

MAIL NEWS.

LLOYD'S, MONDAY NIGHT.—The steamer Atrato, from the West Indies, off Hurst Castle this morning.

Avon, from the Brazils, at Lisbon, was to leave yesterday evening for Southampton, with £68,000 in specie, and £39,000 in diamonds.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The *Daily News* says it is expected that £20,000,000 will be offered in a Three per Cent. Stock at 61, being about four per cent below the lowest price fixed for the loans of the Russian war.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN QUITO, THE CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA.—LOSS OF FIVE THOUSAND LIVES.

On the 2nd of March an earthquake destroyed nearly the whole city of Quito. The damage was estimated at 3,000,000 dols., and the deaths at 5,000. Several other small towns to the south of the capital have also been destroyed. The shock was felt in the West India Islands.

[Quito is considered to be the highest city on the globe, being several thousand feet above the level of the sea, and has been built in dangerous proximity to a vast extinct volcano. Quito is (or was) exactly under the Equator.]

WEST INDIA MAILS.

The mail steamer, Atrato, has arrived, bringing about £400,000 in gold and silver bars, and 50,000 dols. on merchants' account.

At Jamaica sugar large demand at higher prices. The West India Islands were generally healthy.

Much sugar has been destroyed in Cuba and in Martinique by fires.

MEXICO AND THE PACIFIC.

The Liberals were succeeding in Mexico.
Trade was slightly reviving at Vera Cruz.
The revolution in Chili had been quelled.
Guayquil was still blockaded.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ELECTIONS.

London, Monday Night.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO-DAY.

Cheshire (South)—Egerton and Tollemache.
Norfolk (East)—Cope and Howes.
Shropshire (South)—Newport and Clives.
Worcester (West)—Emlyn and Knight.
Stafford (North)—Adderley and Ingestre.
Dorsetshire—Portman, Stewart, and Seymour.
Hertfordshire—Lytton Bulwer and Smith.
South Devonshire—Wilk and Kekewich.
South Wiltshire—Herbert and Thynne.
Pertshire—Sterling.
Renfrewshire—Stewart.
Abingdon—Lord Elcho.

At Dumfries, where the candidates are Messrs. Ewart and Walker, a poll has been demanded.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

South Notts—Newark and Barrow.
Bucks—Dupre, Disraeli, and Cavendish.
Herefordshire—King, Graham, and Mildmay.
East Kent—Bridges and Deedes.
Oxfordshire—Harcourt, Henley, and North.
Invernesshire—Baillie.
North Warwick—Spooner, and Newdegate.
Forfarshire—Duncan.
Linlithgowshire—Hamilton.
Wigtonshire—Sir William Dunbar.
Berwick—Majoribanks and Robertson have been nominated. Poll demanded.
Westmoreland—Lowther and Beotive, unopposed.
Gloucester (West)—Kingscote and Rolt, unopposed.
Brecknockshire—Morgan, unopposed.
Kinrosshire—Adams, unopposed.
Cardiff—Powell, Chambers, Lloyd, nominated. Poll demanded.
Isle of Wight—Clifford and Harcourt nominated. Poll demanded.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The *Times* says that the returns so far give the Tories a gain of 23 and the Liberals a gain of 13, leaving a balance in favour of the Tories of 10.

Under the head of "Political Retribution" the *Standard* of yesterday makes the following statement:—

"The following is a list of candidates who opposed the Government Reform Bill, and who have been rejected by their former constituencies:—Moffatt, Ashburton; Samuelson, Banbury; Majoribanks, D.C., Berwick-upon-Tweed; Stapleton, J., Berwick-upon-Tweed; Wyld, Bodmin; Smith, J. A., Chichester; Rebow, Colchester; Osborne, R. B., Dover; Taylor, S. W., Devizes; Cox, William, Finsbury; Nicoll, Donald, Frome; Trueman, Charles, Helstone; Akroyd, E., Huddersfield; Harris, J. Dove, Leicester; White, J. Plymouth; Dent, J. D., Scarborough; Weguelin, T. M., Southampton; Freestun, W. L., Weymouth; Campbell, R. J. R., ditto; Barnard, Thomas, Bedford; Young, A. W., Yarmouth.

The following members who voted against the Government Reform Bill have left their old constituencies for new ones:—Lindsay, Tynemouth; Lowe, Kidderminster; Sir R. Bethell, Aylesbury; Lord Ashley, Hull; Caird, J., Dartmouth.

As a comment on the above, the following statement of the *Star*, which, of course, could not have been aware of the existence of the foregoing list, is worth quoting:—"The Conservatives have been able to get up three contests for one of the Liberal. It would, therefore, be a great wonder if the general election did not end in a Conservative gain."

LORD DERBY ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

At the Royal Academy dinner, held on Saturday, Lord Derby said—"We are on the eve of events which no man can foresee the end of. We have striven earnestly and diligently to avert the calamities of war; we have been unsuccessful. Of this I am satisfied, that the conduct which England ought to adopt is, as far as may be possible, to maintain an impartial, dignified, and a neutral attitude."

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE CRISIS.

At the Buckinghamshire nomination yesterday (Monday), Mr. Disraeli denied the report of secret treaties between France and Russia, and gave a most hopeless account (*sic* in telegram) of the present condition of the country.

ENGLISH FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 2.

In Consols very little doing, and prices almost nominal; they opened at 89⅞ to 90, and are now 89⅞ to 90⅛. Business in shares nearly suspended, and prices nominal. Nothing whatever doing in French shares. Lombardo, 3¼ to dis.

ONE, P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 89⅞ 90; Consols for Account, 89⅞ 90; New Threes, 88⅞ 89.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for Money, 89⅞ 90; Consols for Account, 89⅞ 90; New Three per Cents., 88⅞ 89.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 2.—Supplies of Foreign wheat moderate, barley liberal, and oats large; English supplies small. Wheat, quick sales at 10s. advance on Monday's rates. Foreign grain, 3s. advance on last Friday, making the advance 7s. in the week. Barley and oats 3s. dearer than last Monday. Flour mild; Norfolk, little doing at 40s. French and country markets about 2s. advance on Friday's quotations.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MAY 2.—Supplies of beef and sheep were moderately good, both as to number and quality. Lambs, calves, and pigs rather limited, trade generally ruled inactive at barely last Monday's currency. Beef 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Supplies—Beasts, 3,920; foreign, 130. Sheep and lambs, 21,550; foreign. 1260. Calves, 936; foreign, 59. Pigs, 500.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 2.—The supply of cattle and sheep at market to-day was considerably larger than on Monday last; demand slow for each, at much lower prices for cattle, and no material change in the price of mutton. Beef, 5d. to 7d. per lb; mutton, 7½d. to 8½d. per ditto, sinking the offal; lambs, 30s. to 35s. each. Number at market—Beasts, 2,049; sheep, 6,878.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 2.—Sugar market dull. Rice in good demand at advanced rates. 11s. 6d. has been paid for Necransie and Rangoon to arrive, and 10s. 6d. for the former on the spot. Tea quiet, Rum firm and full prices paid.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 2.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 112s.; thirds, 104s.; Fourths, 84s.: fifths, 56s.; sixths, 00s. Over 800 firkins at market.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF SATURDAY:

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

BY SPECIAL EXPRESS.

(Per ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL.)

The *Post's* Paris Correspondent telegraphs, Ten o'clock:—

"The Austrians have passed the Ticino, and commenced hostilities. This is official."

(BY MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Morning Herald* of to-day says:—"We have the highest authority for stating that no secret treaty or convention has been signed between France and Russia. Russia has merely agreed to place 50,000 men in observation on the Gallician frontier of Austria."

FRANCE AND DENMARK.

The *Times* states in a paragraph that it is authorised to announce, that the announcement of Denmark having concluded a treaty with France is devoid of any foundation whatever.

The *Morning Post* says, the rumour of a treaty between France and Denmark is devoid of any foundation whatever, and the statement originated with the Berlin papers.

The *Post* has also the strongest ground for believing the report of a similar alliance between France and Russia is equally unfounded.

CROSSING OF THE TICINO.—THE TREATIES.—WAR DETERMINED ON.—THE TREATIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the announcement that an act of war was committed on the night of the 26th by the entry of Austrian troops on Piedmont territory was perfectly correct. The advanced posts of General Gyulais' army crossed the Ticino, and took up unopposed a position on the enemy's territory, but the advance of the main army did not take place till yesterday, the 29th.

By all accounts the Austrians had resolved on a vigorous, determined movement, and there can be little doubt that they are desirous of striking a blow before French reinforcements can be brought into the field. With regard to the two treaties or engagements between France and Prussia, the *Times* has nothing essential to retract and may leave its contemporaries to answer for themselves or each other, and, in the midst of their vagaries and contradictions, has only to persist in the essential truth of the statement. It is not in the nature of a secret treaty to be known in its details within a week after signature, and, consequently, the *Times* does not pretend to give the entire purport of the document, said to have been signed on Good Friday, but the main facts are beyond doubt, and when informed that no secret treaty or convention has been signed between Russia and France, but that there exists an engagement to place an army of observation on the Gallician frontier, the *Times* is justified in believing that it is only that part of the engagement which cannot be denied that is confessed, and that the question of the other conditions wait only the development of events, while people here are affecting to doubt whether Napoleon and Alexander have been treacherous enough to deceive Lord Malmesbury. We find that at Berlin and Vienna doubt prevails as to the movement of Russian troops, threatening Posen and Gallicia, and by the event we are willing that the truth of our statement should be judged. As regards the prospects of the campaign in Piedmont all must be speculational present. One thing is clearly known, that the French were unprepared for the sudden move of the Austrians, and expected to begin the end of May. The difficulty and delay on Mount Cenis will be considerable and though the French are being rapidly carried to Genoa, they are said to arrive there without the means of entering on a campaign.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

Nearly all the leading naval Engineers through the country have their hands full of foreign orders, especially for France and Russia, and most establishments are working overtime. The eight ships of the European and American Steam Company, purchased by Mr. Lever and others, are not for the Galway Company, but have been taken, it is stated, as a private speculation. It was expected the French Government would purchase them, and probably the private speculation may take that turn.

POPULAR FEELING IN PARIS.

A telegram in the *Advertiser*, dated last night, says the war enthusiasm increases, and Paris is in a high state of excitement.

SECRESY OF THE FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

The *Times* speaks of these events in a tone more guarded than the public have been accustomed to during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; "for" (says the *Times*) "the campaign will be carried on in a different style from the expeditions in which a British force is engaged. Swift, secret, and silent will be the movements of the antagonists; it is already impossible to obtain correct news from the seat of war, but for rumours of war and those not only vague but often false and contradictory. Of one thing we may be convinced, that this will be a great and protracted struggle, and that all thought of peace has been laid aside by France and her ally."

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Herald* speaks of the reported alliance between France and Russia as an election manœuvre intended to prejudice Government, but admits that just now further attempts at mediation appear useless. The French are very anxious to re-open negociations by means of a conference between England, Prussia, and Russia, to be held during a sort of armistice between the actual litigants. What may be the result of this last attempt the *Herald* does not pretend to say. The aspect of affairs is decidedly warlike, and the policy of the English Government is based upon strict neutrality.

The *Berlin National Gazette* says the news of the treaty between France and Russia is confirmed from various quarters.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"I do not deny that there does exist a written engagement between France and Russia, but I can assure you in the most positive manner that such arrangement contains nothing in the most distant manner that could be interpreted as constituting a hostile alliance against Europe.

"If Lord Malmesbury should be questioned on the subject he may answer with confidence in the above sense, and I give you my personal guarantee that the declaration will not be falsified by the facts."

WAR DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA.

The official article of the *Austrian Correspondenz*, after mentioning the entry of French troops into Piedmont, which it declares to be a violation of neutral territory, and alluding to the revolutionary movements in Italy, concludes as follows:—"Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of European States." The official journal complains that while Austria had accepted the proposition of England, France refused it.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

ROME, TUESDAY.—A proclamation has been issued by General Guyon, the French commander, recommending the inhabitants to remain tranquil, disapproving of any manifestations even of a pacific nature, and reminding the populace that the assembling of street crowds has been already forbidden.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PAPAL STATES.

Letters from Ancona state the arrival of 8,000 Austrians in that town.

THE FRENCH IN PIEDMONT—AUSTRIANS CONCENTRATING.

TURIN, APRIL 29.—Generals Canrobert and Neil left here to join the King. Disembarkation of French troops at Genoa continues. Considerable part of division of the Alps encamped at Susa, in Piedmont. Austrians concentrating in immense masses at Piacenza.

OUTBREAK IN ALGERIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says, reports have been received by Government of a movement among the population, and that the return of several troops lately sent to Italy would probably be required.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The *Herald*, in a leading article, states that Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY—THE AUSTRIAN INVASION CONFIRMED.

The *Herald* announces that the Austrian army, 130,000 strong, has (it believes) crossed the Ticino in three divisions, by Novara and Turin, from the Lakes.

(BY ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

WAR COMMENCED LAST NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 30.—Official advices have been received here, which state that the Austrians crossed the Ticino yesterday evening at four o'clock, and commenced hostilities in the evening.

SYMPATHY WITH SARDINIA.

A proclamation has been addressed to the Tuscan army, inviting it to make the signal of war, and then to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont. A similar communication has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna (Papal States).

AUSTRIAN FINANCE—WAR TAXATION.

VIENNA, SATURDAY,—The official journal of Austria publishes the following financial decrees:—First—The income of the third class is to be retained by the payment office immediately upon the interest in the public funds being paid. Secondly—A loan of 200 million florins is ordered, but, as the contract is for the present impossible, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes. The third decree releases the National Bank, for the present, from the obligation to meet their notes by specie payments. The fourth decree orders that the duties and certain other excise dues must, for the future, be paid in silver, or in payable coupons of the national loan.

THE AUSTRIANS AND FRENCH IN PIEDMONT.

The *Times* (Second Edition) has received the following despatch from its own correspondent:—

"TURIN, FRIDAY NIGHT, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The Austrians crossed the frontier, this afternoon, in small numbers; they are expected in force to-morrow morning. 15,000 Imperial Guards land to-night, making 24,000 French troops in Genoa."

The French force at Susa is fast decreasing, being on the advance to Turin.

THE ENGLISH MEDIATION.

The semi-official *La Patrie*, concludes its leading articles as follows:—"If England will unite her influence with ours, to make Austria accept the conditions necessary for the independence of Italy, her mediation will still prevent a collision, and save the peace of the world."

THE FAILURES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is asserted in the Stock Exchange that many of the speculations that have been just ended so disastrously were fostered by advances made to the operators by Joint Stock Banks. There were twenty-three failures yesterday.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

We have at hand numerous telegrams from the English elections. We have but time to give a summary of their positive or probable results:—

"In Manchester, Bazley (Liberal) and Turner were at the head of the poll, this morning the latter, a Conservative, exceeding Heywood, Liberal, by 301 votes.

"In Salford, Ashworth, Liberal, headed Massey by 165 at eleven this morning.

"In Huddersfield, Blackburn, South Shields, Newcastle, Hull, Huddersfield, and Leeds, the Liberals feel confident of success.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

(BY MAGNETIC.)

LONDON FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET.—APRIL 30.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	89⅞
Ditto for Account	89⅞
New Threes	88⅞
NOON.	
Consols for Money	89 9⅛ 9⅞ 9
Ditto for Account	89⅞ 9⅞
New Threes	88⅞ ⅞ 8⅞
12.20, P.M., PRICES.	
Consols for Money	89⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	89⅞ ⅞
New Threes	88⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	90⅛
Ditto for Account	90⅛
New Threes	89⅞

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET APRIL 30.—Sugar—Several auctions declared; business limited at previous rates. Coffee—Demand better for Plantation Ceylon, but no advance. Tea firm; fair business; sound common Congou, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. Rice active; rather higher. Saltpetre very firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 30.—Market continues unsettled. Sales about 3,000 or 4,000 bales. Weather fine.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, APRIL 30.—No. 1, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; mixed numbers, warrants, 49s. to 49s. 1d.; ditto makers' iron, 44s. 6d. to 49s.; No. 3, 48s. 6d. to 47s. Market drooping.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, APRIL 30.—Very few samples of grain at market, and prices still on the advance; white wheat, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; red, 26s. 6d. to 28s.; white oats, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; black, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.; barley, 14s. 6d. to 18s.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 30.—White Wheat, 27s. 6d.; Red, 24s. to 26s. Barley, 12s. to 15s. 6d. Oats, 11s. 6d. to 15d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, APRIL 30.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds 102s.; thirds, 99s.; fourths, 83s.; fifths, 54s. 1,000 in market.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday, April 29.

There is little to be written to-day about public affairs. No change can be said to have occurred since my last letter. Europe has entered on a war which threatens to involve, sooner or later, her whole political system, and out of which it does not seem possible that England can long preserve herself. The *Morning Herald* of this day, it is true, still affects to think that Napoleon is ready to listen to pacific overtures, and denies that the mediation of England has been refused. The fact that an "alliance offensive and defensive" has been entered into, between Russia and France, has been contradicted by the *Constitutionnel*, and the Government journal here treats it as a matter too incredible to have occurred. An "understanding" may exist between the two Powers—a secret treaty, even—but this is quite natural, and may be a perfectly harmless affair, and people's minds should not be made uneasy by rash and exaggerated statements on the subject. Such is the soothing tone of the *Herald* and of its fellow-organ, the *Chronicle*. But people who remember the *coup d'état* and Sinope—both tolerably recent events—will not be led by such language to regard the crisis calmly. The significant fact, mentioned by the *Times*, that that very unenterprising power, Spain, has "twenty-six gun-boats of very light draught" now building for her here, and has just ordered £300 worth of our Admiralty charts—£500 of these charts having been recently ordered by France, and a like order executed for Russia—are certainly little calculated to allay apprehension, and if Lord Malmesbury still confides so much in his old schoolfellow Napoleon, as to take his word, for his good intentions, despite all suspicious circumstances, John Bull is hardly fool enough to do the like. In short, all sagacious people now feel that there is no course left to us but to arm as fast as we can, and thoroughly prepared, by sea and land, calmly and resolutely to watch the current of events.

The period is an awkward one in which to be without a Parliament, and the assembling of the new one must, necessarily be at as early a date as possible, though the present Government cannot look forward to the events with much pleasure. It is now, on all sides, recognised, that the "indispensable" Foreign Secretary has been, throughout the whole of these complications thoroughly bamboozled by the wily diplomatists with whom he has had to deal. No one, indeed, supposes that, whatever his ability, it would have been in his power to prevent Napoleon from carrying out his designs, so far as forcing the war on Austria, or to dissuade Russia from any course likely to further her schemes of aggrandizement. But men do feel that an able statesman, in his position, should have been able to get some insight into the real state of facts, and should not have been ignorant to the movement when war had actually begun, that a deep laid scheme against the interests—if not, indeed, against the sovereignty—of England, was meditated by the very Power to whose intervention he chiefly looked, as the means of preserving the peace and the integrity of the European nations.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New Three per Cent. Stock	88⅞ 89
Ditto for account, 10th May	88⅞
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland, £4 paid	[illegible]
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	11½
Dublin and Kingstown Quarter Shares	28½
Great Southern and Western, £100 paid	101
Irish South Eastern	7
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	49½
Ditto, Half Shares	24½
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid, for account	90
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual	11½
Great Southern and Western, four per cent. perpetual	96

UNIVERSITY ELECTION—THIS DAY.

The nomination took place to-day, the candidates being Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Lefroy.

Dr. Moore, in a brief speech, proposed Mr. Lefroy as a fit and proper person to represent the University of Dublin.

Archdeacon Gould seconded the nomination.

Dr. Lloyd proposed, and Dr. Smith seconded, the nomination of Mr. Whiteside.

There was no opposition, and Messrs. Whiteside and Lefroy were accordingly elected.

CITY ELECTION—RETURN OF MESSRS. GROGAN AND VANCE.

The City of Dublin election was brought to an issue on yesterday evening. The polling commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and was continued during the day with a zeal and anxiety on both sides seldom equalled. It terminated at five p.m., in favour of Messrs. Grogan and Vance.

In each of the fifteen wards there were three booths, and there were also booths for the Rathdown and Donnybrook districts, and fourteen booths for the freemen in Green-street and the immediate neighbourbood. The Sheriff's arrangements were of a most satisfactory character, and the voting was carried on with the utmost order and regularity; and we are also happy to add, with the greatest good humour. The city presented an exceedingly animated appearance during the day, and by the rapid driving of cars to and fro, from point to point, under the direction of the agents and active friends of the respective candidates seeking the much-desired electors, and conveying them to their proper polling-places. The principal centres of attraction were the Freemen's Booths in and about Green-street, and also the Central Committee-room in College-street; and the weather was particularly favourable for the outdoor work incidental to election proceedings. The greater majority of the votes were recorded before twelve o'clock. About one or two o'clock it was generally stated that Mr. Brady had a small majority.

CLOSE OF THE POLL—GROSS TOTAL.

Conservatives	3,937
Liberals	3,862

Wards.	Brady.	M'Carthy.	Grogan.	Vance.
South Dock	289	283	318	346
Royal Exchangt	158		181	
South City	120	120	161	161
Trinity	215	211	125	125
Arran-quay	338	335	112	110
Inns'-quay	304	301	125	128
North City	277	277	117	115
Mansion House	282	277	117	115
Fitzwilliam	95	89	157	159
Rotundo	167	166	155	153
Mountjoy	225	224	134	134
North Dock	285	283	138	137
Donnybrook	67	66	115	114
Wood-quay	226	226	69	71
Merchant's-quay	235	230	78	70
Usher's-quay	259	257	73	73
Freemen's Booths	398	386	1881	1855

The High Sheriff was personally in attendance during the day, especially in the neighbourhood of Green-street, and was most active in his exertions. Large bodies of police were placed in the neighbourhood of the freemen's booths, and also in the several polling places in the different wards; their services however were not required.

Irish Election Intelligence.

NOMINATIONS FIXED.

Antrim, Tuesday, May 10.
Armagh County, Saturday, May 7.
Carrickfergus, Tuesday, May 3.
Clare County, Saturday, May 7.
Cork County, Tuesday, May 10.
Cork City, Tuesday, May 3.
Coleraine Borough, Tuesday, May 3.
Carlow County, Tuesday, May 10.
Carlow Borough, Tuesday, May 3.
Cashel, Tuesday, May 3.
Dungannon, Tuesday, May 3.
Dungarvan, Tuesday, May 3.
Donegal County, Tuesday, May 7.
Downpatrick Borough, Tuesday, May 3.
Down County, Monday, May 9.
Drogheda Borough, Wednesday, May 4.
Dublin County, Monday, May 9.
Enniskillen, Tuesday, May 3.
Galway County, Monday, May 9.
Kerry, Monday, May 9.
Kinsale, Wednesday, May 4.
Kildare County, Tuesday, May 10.
Kilkenny County, Saturday, May 14.
Lisburn, Wednesday, May 4.
Londonderry County, Tuesday, May 10.
Leitrim County, Thursday, May 12.
Limerick County, Tuesday, May 10.
Longford County, Monday, May 9.
Louth, Tuesday, May 10.
Meath, Monday, May 9.
Monaghan, Wednesday, May 11.
Mallow, Thursday, May 5.
New Ross, Wednesday, May 4.
Queen's County, Tuesday, May 10.
Sligo County, Friday, May 13.
Sligo Borough, Tuesday, May 3.
Tipperary, Tuesday, May 10.
Tyrone County, Tuesday, May 10.
Waterford City, Tuesday, May 3.
Westmeath, Tuesday, May 10.
Youghal, Thursday, May 5.
Waterford County, Thursday, May 12.
Wexford County—Tuesday, May 10.
Wexford Borough, Tuesday, May 3.

Cavan, King's County, Mayo, Fermanagh, Dundalk, Roscommon, and Wicklow, not yet fixed.

(By MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

BANDON, MONDAY EVENING.—The Hon. Col. W. S. Bernard was this day elected without opposition.

ARMAGH, MONDAY.—Messrs. Bond and Miller nominated to-day. Poll demanded.

NEWRY, MONDAY.—Messrs. Kirk and Quinn nominated. Poll demanded.

BELFAST.—The Solicitor-General for England, Sir H. M'C. Cairns, and Richard Davison, were returned unopposed.

CLONMEL.—Mr. Bagwell returned without opposition.

DUNDALK.—Mr. George Bowyer nominated and elected without opposition.

GALWAY BOROUGH.—Mr. Lever, Lord Dunkellin, and Col. French nominated. Poll demanded.

LIMERICK CITY.—Messrs. Russell, Spaight, and Gavin were proposed, and a poll demanded.

PORTARLINGTON.—Captain Damer re-elected without opposition.

KILKENNY CITY.—O'Donoghue and Sullivan nominated. Poll demanded.

RETURN OF MR. W. RUSSELL.—After long absence, and much illness and fatigue, Mr. William Russell is once more safe at home. He arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, and was to start for England immediately on the expiration of his quarantine. He is safe, and would be glad to add sound, but a fall from his horse while campaigning has brought on a lameness, which will prove, it is feared, incurable.—*Illustrated Times.*

From Rotterdam we learn the inauguration with great *éclat* of a sailors' home, the president of this beneficent institution being the inheritor of a name that once sounded awful on the German Sea, when a broom at the mast-head of a Dutch flag-ship was seen in the Thames—Mynheer Van Tromp.

Sporting Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHLONE STEEPLE CHASES,
19TH AND 20TH MAY.

Stewards—John Ennis, Esq.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longwood, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; T. M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; R. Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Byam, 95th Regiment; P. Grehan, Esq.

Entrances for Garrycastle Handicap.

Lord De Freyne's Little Charley, Lord Howth's The Hawk, Mr. O'Kelly's Hope, Captain Dillon's Wagtail, Captain French's Ace of Hearts, Mr. O'Ryan's Little Tiney, Mr. Persse's Summer Hill, Mr. Davis's The Lad, Captain Nugent's Revoke, Mr. Naghton's Thomastown, Mr. E. J. Irwin's Ærolite, Mr. Davis's Miss Kate.

Athlone Handicap.

Mr. O'Kelly's Hope, Mr. Naghten's Nanny O'Leary, Captain Nugent's Revoke, Mr. Conmee's Dewdrop, Mr. Colohan's Nannie, Mr. Persse's Summer Hill, Mr. O'Ryan's Little Tiney, Mr. Irwin's Ærolite.

TATTERSALLS' BETTING.

Monday, May 2, 1859.

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 2 agst Leamington (taken); 12 to 1 agst Royal Sovereign (taken); 14 to 1 agst Polestar (taken); 22 to 1 agst Rara Avis (taken); 25 to 1 agst Queenstown (taken); 25 to 1 agst Bevis (taken); 25 to 1 agst Master Baggot (taken); 40 to 1 agst Coroner (taken). Leamington, Queenstown, Underhand, Master Baggot, Bevis, Royal Sovereign, Rosa Bella, Defender, and Belle, were backed at evens agst the field.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY APPEAL—MAY 2.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

Benson v. Devanny and Derrig.

The further hearing of the arguments in this case was resumed at the sitting of the Court. At the conclusion, their Lordships delivered elaborate judgments, affirming the decision of the Judge of the Probate Court, and refusing the application for a new trial.

Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Michael Morris, were in support of the appeal. Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., West, Q.C., and Carleton, were in support of the ruling of the Court below.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Walsh v. Kelly.

This was a petition filed on the 11th January, 1859, praying that an agreement of the 26th July, 1858, might be decreed to be specifically performed, and that a lease might be made to the petitioner, of certain lands in the county of Galway, he offering to do all things to be performed on his part of the agreement, and that the respondent be ordered to pay the petitioner the damage he had sustained by reason of the breach of the agreement. It was admitted by the respondent that he held these lands, containing sixty acres, under his father, under a lease of the 11th November, 1846, for a term of seventy-six years, and that on the 26th July, 1858, the alleged agreement was made in the handwriting of the father, signed by the respondent, and witnessed, whereby the petitioner was to take the lands from Nov., 1858, until Nov., 1863, at a yearly rent of £73 1s. 4d., and a payment of £150 in hands, as also under certain restrictions as to the quantity of land to be broken up for tillage; the petitioner to be put into the quiet and peaceable possession of the lands in November, 1858, under a penalty of £50. The petitioner alleged that he paid £100, and tendered the remaining £50 of the £150 agreed to be paid in hand, but the respondent refused to receive same. The respondent alleged that the tender was not made until Dec., 1858, the petitioner having previously refused to pay it; as also, that the lands were in the possession of a person named Martin Hughes, under an agreement for a period of two years, from November, 1856, with a stipulation that if he advanced a sum of money, he should hold the lands for another year, or until November, 1859; of which stipulation the plaintiff was aware.

His Honor directed the case to stand over until Friday morning next, in order that the parties might be examined *vivâ voce*.

Messrs. Hughes, Q.C., and J. Dillon, were in support of the petition. Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Palles, were counsel for the respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

French v. Malone.

This case came before the court upon motion, showing cause against the conditional order obtained by the plaintiff for a new trial. The action was one of ejectment for non-payment of rent issuing out of the lands of Kilcarey, in the county of Carlow, and was tried before the Lord Chief Baron, at the summer assizes for that county. The summons and plaint claimed the sum of £101, as due under a lease of the 2nd of October, 1854, made by the plaintiff to the defendant, of sixty-six acres, for a term of twenty-one years, and at the yearly rent of £75. The defence was, that there was a subsequent eviction from about twelve acres of the lands so demised, and therefore the rent was suspended; as also that the right of apportionment was gone, or, if not, was not raised by the pleadings. The issue was, whether there had been a wrongful eviction, which issue the jury found in the affirmative. The conditional order was obtained on the grounds of the verdict being against evidence, the weight of evidence, and misdirection on the part of the learned judge.

Messrs. J. T. Ball, Q.C., and Anthony Keogh showed cause against the conditional order. Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Fetherston appeared in support of the rule *nisi*.

Their Lordships being of opinion that the real questions were not tried, nor the proper issues sent to the jury, allowed the plaintiff to bring a new action, on payment of all the costs hitherto incurred, including the costs of showing cause.

COURT OF PROBATE—APRIL 30.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.)

Halpin v. Halpin.

In this case there was an examination of witnesses to prove the due execution of a will made by the late Mr. Frederick Halpin, hotel keeper, of the town of Wicklow, leaving his property in equal shares to his two nieces.

The will was impeached by the next of kin on the ground that it was not executed according to the statute.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Murphy appeared to sustain the will; and Dr. Ball, Q.C., for the next of kin.

The attesting witnesses being sworn and examined, his Lordship established the will and granted probate.

Solicitor for the plaintiff—Mr. Littledale. For the defendant—Messrs. Hone and Kinahan.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN WESTMEATH.—The *Mail* of last night mentions an attempt at murder in a locality unfortunately noted for a recent similar outrage:—"Our readers will not have forgotten that about a year and three months since a respectable farmer, named Edward Kelly, was murdered in the immediate neighbourhood of his own dwelling, near Kilbeggan. The most active measures were immediately taken by the authorities for the apprehension of the assassins. An extra force of police was quartered within a few hundred yards of the murdered man's house, and a stipendiary magistrate was sent to reside in the town of Kilbeggan, for the special purpose of protecting Kelly's widow (whose life was threatened), and of watching the progress of the investigations relative to the murder. Having held for some months the farm, Mrs. Kelly became so seriously alarmed for her own safety, that she surrendered the land to the owner, St. Geoege Smyth, Esq., of Drogheda. The farm was subsequently let to a Mr. Jessop, of Tyrrellspass, who, relying on the protection of the police, removed to the house previously occupied by Edward Kelly. Here he has since resided, never leaving home without being armed, and almost invariably escorted by a policeman. On Saturday Mr. Jessop attended the market of Kilbeggan, and unfortunately returned on his way home without his usual escort. When he had arrived near his own house, and within a quarter of a mile of the temporary police barrack, he was fired at by a man stationed behind a wall by the road side. The shot took effect in his abdomen; but he had time to observe the man who wounded him, and to return his fire before he fell insensible. He was conveyed to his home by some passers by, and surgical assistance was obtained. The ball has been extracted, but we learn that at post hour last evening (Sunday) little hopes of his recovery were entertained. This outrage occurred in the broad daylight. about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the public road, in a populous neighbourhood, and within sight of a police barrack."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Royal Household.—The office of chief clerk in the Lord Chamberlain's department has become vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas C. March. The Treasury—Mr. Edward Philip, jun., extra clerk, Inland Reveaue, Somerset House, has been appointed supplementary clerk at the Treasury, the result of a competitive examination. War-office—There are still vacancies for junior clerks; commencing salary, £100 per annum. Mr. Le Grice Easther has been appointed to a clerkship in the War-office, after a competitive examination. There are vacancies for military store clerks, second class; commencing at £80 per annum. Mr. W. B. Le Geyt has been promoted, from Portsmouth, to be military store clerk, first class, at Colombo, Ceylon, vice Dawson, removed to India. General Post-office—There are vacancies for junior clerks; commencing salary, £75 and £80 per annum. The Dockyards—There are one or two clerkships still to be filled up at Devonport Dockyard. Customs—Mr. John Graves, senior clerk at Southampton, has retired on superannuation, after a lengthened service. Mr. Henry H. Sutton has been promoted from second to first class landing surveyor at Liverpool. Mr. Llewellyn W. Mostyn has been promoted from third to second landing surveyor at Liverpool. Mr. Edward Armstrong has been promoted to second class landing waiter in London to be third class landing surveyor at Liverpool. Mr. John M'Connell has been promoted from tide surveyor at Douglas, Isle of Man, to be junior tide surveyor at Bristol. Mr. P. G. Doyle, landing waiter at Drogheda, has been promoted to be landing waiter at Sunderland. Cape of Good Hope—The office of Registrar of the Mixed Commission, Cape Town, has become vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Knox. East Indies;—Captain A. Fraser, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been appointed permanent Under Secretary. Mr. E. Jackson has been appointed magistrate, collector, and salt agent of Poore. Mr. H. Broadhurst has been appointed collector of Purneah.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

In the midst of all her efforts for Italy Piedmont is not unmindful of its great work, the Sub-alpine Tunnel, which all Europe ought to pay for. Up to March the sum of 357,000*l*. had been sent by the Turin exchequer; at the Savoy side 255 metres had been pierced, on the Piedmont end 358. By 1860 one-third of the whole work, viz., 3,018 metres, will have been done.

From Galatz, on the Lower Danube, we have bad tidings of a Bartholomew massacre, in which a hundred Jews were stabbed and murdered by a lot of fanatic Greeks (crews of about 160 corn ships), all about the old calumny of Christian blood being shed at the Passover. £50,000 dollars worth of property was saked or destroyed by this *ochlos Achaion*, two synagogues burned.—*Lloyd, April 15th.*

ENGLISH ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.

Lord John Russell, in returning thanks for his election for the city of London, made the following remarks, in reference to the present state of the Continent:—

"In touching on that subject (Foreign affairs), I will first allude to a speech which was made a few days ago by the First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Derby, at the Mansion House. In that speech he alluded to one of mine. Whether I had misconceived the purport of a former address of his, or whether he had not expressed himself so clearly as is his wont, is not a matter that it is worth disputing; but I was happy to see that the opinion given by Lord Derby at the Mansion House is an opinion in which I could entirely and unfeignedly concur (cheers). It will, I am sure, be a great advantage if, whatever may be the points which we may not agree upon, whatever differences may arise with respect to the internal government of the country, and the principles upon which it should be conducted; it will, I say, be a great advantage, whatever ministers may be in power, if all the chief parties and all the chief leaders in Parliament shall concur in opinion with regard to our foreign affairs. Now, gentlemen, it has appeared to me—not exactly as a gentleman who proposed one of the candidates said, that all the powers of Europe are in the wrong—I could hardly venture to give so positive and so peremptory an opinion—but that neither Sardinia nor Austria has been entirely in the right in the late disputes; and that the subject of those disputes might have been settled by an amicable conference among the powers of Europe, instead of being brought to the dreadful arbitrement of war. I think these powers should have considered what a blessing it has been that, with the exception of the war between France, England, and Sardinia on the one side, and Russia on the other, there has been no war in Europe since 1815; and how great is the responsibility of those who are willing to ruin her fairest prospects, to lay waste her most fertile fields, and to rush into war with each other in a dispute that might have been settled without any such result (hear, hear). In the next place, gentlemen, I think Austria has been for many years exerting an undue and injurious influence in Italy, inasmuch as when any Italian sovereign has asked for Austrian assistance to support his misgovernment, that assistance has in the shape of armies always been given (hear). I think the only proper course for our government to pursue was that of making a friendly attempt to prevent those differences from issuing in war. Such influence has been attempted to be exerted, whether wisely or not it is impossible for me to say. There has been no correspondence produced from which parliament and the country could judge. I have no doubt, however, that the advice given has been well meant, and I am exceedingly sorry that it has failed to produce the intended effect. But now, gentlemen, such being the case, we ought not to be carried away with too great apprehensions of what may be the consequence of this conflict. It is a conflict in itself for a change in the government of Italy, for the independence of Italy as is asserted by the King of Sardinia—for the maintenance of treaties and of their just possessions as is affirmed by the government of Austria. In that contest I think we ought to be entirely neutral (great cheering). I cannot conceive any advantage which would arise from our interfering in favour of either one party or the other (renewed cheers). My opinion has always been—I stated it on the first night of the late session of parliament—that we ought to propose—not what I see has been suggested on the part not only of one, but I believe of four powers in Europe, that the States of Italy should be advised to introduce certain reforms without further interference and without the dictation of foreign arms (hear and cheers). Well then, gentlemen, we have been told of late that another great power is about to interfere—namely, Russia. Now, gentlemen, I think we should all be cautious before we settle our minds to believe the statements that are made on this subject without further inquiry (hear, hear, and cheers). There is, no doubt, a sufficient case for our government to ask the government of France and the government of Russia whether there are any new ties by which they are bound together, and if so, what is the nature of those ties (hear and cheers). But two different accounts are given, and it is impossible, without inquiry, to say which is the true one. One account is that an alliance offensive and defensive has been made between France and Russia. For my part I do not believe that account (cheers); I believe it is a vague and mistaken notion of what has actually taken place. The other story is—this is what was supposed in France, and naturally supposed from what appeared in the German newspapers, not only that Austria was about to make war upon Sardinia, but also that if she did so and France assisted Sardinia, the other powers of Germany would interfere on behalf of Austria. Now when I first heard that that was the case I considered that it would be a great misfortune if it turned out to be true, because I conceive that such interference could hardly take place without leading to other interference. Russia and the other states of Germany are no more concerned than ourselves in the misgovernment of Italy; they have no interest in their security, and their honour will not be attacked by any change in the government of Italy. But what was likely to happen is this. If France were threatened by Prussia on the side of Germany, she would apply to Russia to defend her against that menace. Another story is, that France has made that application, and that Russia has agreed to it, has agreed, in the event of Germany making war upon France, to threaten Germany on her side, and, if need be, to make war upon Germany. Now there are questions with regard to which I say it is necessary for us to know all the facts before we can form a solid and sound judgment. Let me say further, in the spirit of what I have said already, that I think we have nothing to do but to defend our own interests (cheers)—that we should not put ourselves forward with a notion of aiding one or other of these parties, and with a great danger of aggravating the conflict, of prolonging the struggle, and of preventing that settlement which might otherwise take place. My belief is that if these powers are left to a conflict among themselves, after a time—I hope it may be a short time, but I believe that at all events after a time—the powers which are at war will be glad to take the advice of England, will be glad to recourse to the mediation of England, as a power which is likely to act on principles of justice and equity between the contending parties."

LORD PALMERSTON'S RETURN.

Lord Palmerston has been returned for Tiverton without opposition. The following are extracts from his speech returning thanks.

"Lord Palmerston—The eyes and minds of all Europe are now fixed upon that great event which either has taken place or is about to ensue. We were told yesterday that war had actually begun. I am informed that to-day that is denied. It is said that it has not yet commenced. I fear that whether it did happen three days ago or not, it will immediately ensue, and that Europe will again be exposed to the calamities and devastation of a war between vast armies and great and powerful States; and it will remain for the government to show, when parliament meets, in what degree and by what means they have used their endeavours to put a stop to this great catastrophe, and to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace. I believe that they honestly meant to do so. I fear, however, that it is in some measure from their want of capacity to affect that result that their endeavours have failed. They began to mediate without being officially accepted as mediators by either of the parties France or Austria, between whom their mediation was to be carried out. A proposal for a congress was substituted by Russia or by France—some say the one, some say the other—instead of this mediation. The congress was declined by Austria except upon conditions which it was absurd to propose. Now, that which Austria ought upon the present occasion to have conceded, and that which I believe if Austria had conceded would have prevented the outbreak of war, was her consent for the future to confine herself within her own rightful limits, and to forego any interference by influence or by military force in the internal affairs of the countries of Italy, southward of the river Po (cheers). I think, if that there done, there is so much intelligence, so much education and enlightened political knowledge among the people of those different States, that you might allow the people to discuss with their governments all those amendments which are so urgently required, and that you need do nothing else except to withdraw once and for ever from those States every interference of a foreign military force (cheers). Well if Austria had agreed to that, my belief is that, for a time at least, Europe would have remained at peace. If Austria has invaded Sardinia she has broken the treaty on which she rests as the security for her own possessions. She has put herself in the wrong by a military movement which, unjust in itself, cannot by any possibility lead to any permanent success. She may, indeed, be successful at first, but her first success will inevitably be followed by subsequent reverses; and were who, like myself, think it an object of great European advantage that there should be in Germany a considerable power like Austria, as a barrier between the east and west, to maintain the liberties and the independence of Europe, must deeply lament a course which tends, I fear, to results that must alter materially the future position and condition of Austria (hear). If war is confined to Italy, if the consequences of Austria's aggression should be that she should be compelled to withdraw to the north of the Alps and leave Italy free to the Italians, why, however much one may deplore the disastrous calamities by which that result may be obtained, still every generous mind will feel that sometimes out of evil good may flow, and we shall rejoice at the issue, though we may regret the miseries which may have preceded it (cheers). Gentlemen, her Majesty's Government, seem to have been exceedingly ill-informed as to the course of events. In the first place, they failed to give that official character to their mediation which if it had carried with it would have made it difficult for France or Austria to have escaped from that mediation. But, in the next place, what shall we think of their state of information when we see that on last Monday week, in the Houses of Parliament, they covered Austria with praise, telling of her 'dignified conciliation,' while they charged Sardinia with 'ambiguous' conduct and I know not what? In short, they declared themselves not only the partisans of Austria, but expressed their confidence that her course would be one of dignified conciliation. Why I think on that very day that arrogant and insulting message was sent by Austria to Sardinia, calling on her to disarm within three days' notice, and telling her that war would be the consequence of a refusal or an evasive answer. Did the Government know what was going on? It was their duty to know. I can hardly suppose that they would have been ignorant, although it should seem they must have been, that at that very moment the Austrian army was on the point of crossing into the Sardinian territory. Well, but seven days later, at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Monday last, furious at being taken in, they rush from one extreme to the other, and not only do they no longer talk of the 'dignified conciliation' which marked the course of Austria, but denounce the unjustifiable and even the 'criminal' conduct of that power (hear, hear). In one short week these dignified conciliators had been converted into public criminals and offenders (hear, cheers, and laughter). That was the anger of schoolboys—the anger of men who had been deceived by their want of foresight, their want of intelligence, their want of knowing what was going on in the world, when it was their duty to know, and with common prudence they must have known, that things were in a different position from that in which they thought them to be (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I say, then, that as they have failed in their domestic legislation, so also they have failed in the conduct of these great European [illegible]. But they say we are all sent to our constituents in the hope that, under the blessing of Providence, a parliament may be returned which will support, by a majority, some administration or other. Well, every man must concur in that fervent prayer. What that administration will be, I cannot undertake to foretell; but, if one may judge from what has passed, and from the conduct of the present government, what is likely to be the opinion of the country and of parliament soon about to assemble, I should be disposed to think that it will not be very different from the opinion of the parliament which preceded it—that the present government will not receive that confidence which they pray Heaven the electors may instruct their representatives to repose in them; and that the result of their appeal to the constituencies may be to confirm in regard to them that unfavourable opinion of parliament, the expression of which they say has been the cause of the present dissolution" (cheers).

SIR J. GRAHAM AT CARLISLE.

Sir James Graham and his nephew, Mr. Lawson, have been returned for Carlisle. Mr. Hodgson, the Conservative candidate, was defeated by a majority of forty-one. The following extract from Sir James Graham's speech, indicates the tactics to be adopted by the Opposition on the assembling of the new Parliament:—

Sir J. Graham—"Gentlemen, I appear before you under great disadvantage to-day. My strength will not allow me, I am afraid, to be heard by this large crowd, and I have not had the advantage of hearing anything which fell from the gentlemen on the other side of the hustings. Since I last addressed you, even in the course of the last week, public affairs have assumed a much more serious aspect. What has become of that peace-preserver, Lord Derby? Where is the peace of Europe? It was said at the Red Lion in Botchergate that peace had been secured since I last spoke to you. What is the account we have received to-day? Russia and France are in close alliance (hear, hear). Since the peace of Tilsit in 1806, when Russia and France were in mutual alliance menacing the liberties and independence of all Europe, no such crisis in my memory has occurred as that of which we have received information to-day (hear). Well, Lord Derby on Friday advised her Majesty to dissolve her Parliament, and on Monday he found it necessary to explain the policy which he had indicated in his place in the House of Lords only one week before; and where do you think he found it necessary in this great crisis to address the people of the United Kingdom? Why, from the Lord Mayor's table at the Mansion House, in the city of London (hear and laughter). No longer able to address the assembled Parliament, no longer able to take counsel of the great council of the nation, he is driven by an act of his own actually to explain his policy from the Mansion House, in an after-dinner speech (laughter and applause). Now, it was proposed in the House of Commons to offer obstruction when the difficulties of the State were not nearly so great, to the exercise of the Royal prerogative in declaring a dissolution. I in my place objected to any such obstruction. I said that it was the prerogative of the Crown, acting under the advice of its responsible Ministers, to dissolve Parliament, and I would not be a party to any obstruction. But I said this—and I said it in the presence of the Minister—'A day of heavy reckoning will come; you will have to meet a new Parliament.' No Minister in my memory ever incurred such responsibility; and I say it now, that day of reckoning will be on the 31st of May, when this writ is returnable; and I tell you that I shall anxiously join with those who will call Lord Derby and Ministers to account for the great risk and danger which they have incurred by counselling this dissolution" (applause).

We extract the following from Lord Stanley's speech at King's Lynn, on the war:—

"Gentlemen, I own that a war like this, occurring at such a time, appears to me one of those events which must, if not totally destroy, at least damp that confidence which we in this country are inclined to entertain in the progress of civilization and good government abroad (hear, hear); for it will not be a war of opinion, it will not be one of those great struggles recorded at different periods in the history of human kind, founded upon deep-lying differences of political or religious principle; it will not be one of those mighty contests in which all the sacrifices, the sufferings, and the miseries caused by war are in some degree compensated by great ideas in which the interests at stake and the objects to be obtained are struggled for in a spirit of disinterestedness, and in which to obtain them war is rendered necessary. It will be a war wantonly, needlessly, and, I will say, wickedly made (cheers). It will be a war dictated by the ambition of a few men placed in too high a position above the masses of mankind to feel that respect for human rights or that sympathy for human suffering, a due regard for which forms the bonds by which the human race is banded together (loud cheers). The independence of Italy is the plea, but it is no more than a plea (renewed cheering). Gentlemen, so far as matters have gone, the course which has been pursued by her Majesty's Ministers has been a simple one. We have endeavoured to interfere in the interests of peace as far as it has been possible for England to interfere without compromising her own position in giving pledges which might be productive of future embarrassment (cheers). No effort has been spared, no means have been left untried for the preservation of peace (renewed cheers). If in those efforts we have failed—if the negotiations of the last few weeks have only concealed on the part of other Powers a premeditated purpose of going to war—we have at least the consolation of knowing that the great misfortunes which must accrue to Europe and to the whole world, will have been caused by no act of ours (cheers), but that they will have taken place in spite of every exertion which we could make to prevent it (hear, hear). Not only have we striven against it in the interest of peace, but we have interposed in a spirit of perfect impartiality between the contending parties. We have not been led away on the one hand by Italian sympathies, nor on the other have we been influenced by any jealousy of the power of France (hear). We have had no secret preference, we have pursued no underhand policy (hear). Explanations have been freely and frankly given, and there is nothing, so far as the conduct of England is concerned, which we need either conceal or disavow (loud cheers). I said just now that I believed the interruption of the Parliamentary session would have no effect on the conduct of foreign affairs, and I say so for this reason that I believe there is a general and almost a singular unanimity among English statesmen and Englishmen of all particular parties with regard to the course which ought to be pursued. There is in this country one, and one feeling only, that English intervention by arms ought only to take place when English objects are involved in the case of Italy. What may happen hereafter if this war should become general and spread throughout Europe it is utterly impossible for me or anyone to say. There are pledges by which we are bound, there are engagements which England has to fulfil. It is possible—though God forbid that in those general unforeseen complications of events to which a European war may give rise—the time may come when neutrality may be no longer possible. But we shall cling to that neutrality so long as it remains possible, and leave all the guilt, the misery, and the suffering to which the war must inevitably give rise to those by whom it has been provoked (cheers).

Mr. J. H. Gurney also returned thanks for being again elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

SPEECH OF MR. WHITESIDE AT THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The Attorney-General, after having been declared elected, was, on rising, received with prolonged cheers. He said—Mr. Provost and electors of the University of Dublin, like my honourable colleague, I have to return my sincere thanks to you, sir, and to this University, for having a second time reposed in me the highest distinction which it is in your power to bestow. I have to express, as my friend has done, my regret at the absence of one who, when I last had the honour to appear before you, seconded my nomination. It was said of certain of the ancient Romans, "*Illi magis præfulgebant quia non visebantur.*" The eloquent voice of Mortimer O'Sullivan cannot be heard here to-day; but it is not the fervour of friendship that induces me to say, a finer intellect, a nobler nature, a warmer heart, and higher eloquence was never devoted to the service of God (applause). In the worst times of the history of this country he was the bold and brilliant advocate of the church; and I do not believe the prospect of a mitre would induce him to utter one word which his heart did not believe (hear, hear). At the present moment the foreign affairs of this country are encompassed by gloom; but at the same time the spectacle afforded to us is magnificent—I mean in the contrast between the condition of a free country, and the countries that are despotically governed—of the countries that are governed by the sword. The countries that are governed by the sword are ready without reason, without just provocation, to plunge that sword into the heart of their fellow man. The country that is governed by opinion—that is England—labours in the cause of humanity to secure peace (loud applause.) No mere striking object can be exhibited to the thoughtful observer of how much superior, well ordered, and well balanced liberty is to that description of government that is centred only and solely in the will of one man. Now, despotic powers have a great advantage over free constitutions in some respects. They can carry on their designs in secrecy; they are not to be resisted, not to be controlled, and they can boast of irresponsibility. But at the same time, although they possess these advantages, the history of the world—I mean the history of the exemplary states of antiquity, and of the free states of modern times—proves that when the hour of trial and of struggle comes, the unlimited resources, the indomitable energy, the irresistible power of the free state will ultimately overmaster the brute force of the despotic state, because the one is governed by intelligence, by opinion, and by the spirit of liberty. The other has nothing to animate it but the command of a despotic ruler. Therefore, I myself, horrible as is the prospect of war—ruthless as I believe to be the track of the conqueror, which fills the world with widows and with orphans—have yet no fears for the result. In so far as England is concerned, under our religious Queen, blessed with freedom and a happy constitution, I have little apprehension that England, if the struggle comes, will fall in the struggle. She has waged many a desperate conflict—if conflict was necessary for her power—before, and she has come out triumphant from the struggle (applause.) What should be our policy? Why, it is said, and truly said, what should be the balance of power should be preserved; by which I understand that one country is not to allow another country to grasp universal dominion, lest then it might extend to us the courtesy of Polyphemus, and devour us at last. But in the main England's policy is simple—to be armed, to be ready, to be resolute, and to be just; not forgetting the maxim of Lord Bacon, which I think a very wise one—"Let it suffice that no state expect to be great that is not awake upon any fresh occasion of arming." We are to be wide awake; and, as has been sometimes said, briefly and familiarly, but graphically—"Keep your powder dry" (laughter and applause.) If that be the duty of Government, which is a very simple duty, and I trust will be honestly and faithfully performed, what is the duty of the subjects of the Queen? I should say if that were possible, we should be for once united, and present to those great powers upon the continent of Europe the aspect of a powerful because a united country; for, I confess, there is something very significant in looking at the continent of Europe at the present moment. We have three great empires—Russia, Austria, and France. One great emperor, despotic himself, as far as I understand the question, is persuading another great emperor, as despotic as he is, to compel the third great emperor to grant free institutions to Italy (laughter and applause). A movement takes place, as they say, to promote the causes of rational liberty in Europe. Does it? ——Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego (laughter).

I suspect the quarter from whence the statement comes; and I believe there is no sane man in the world who has read history that can swallow so monstrous an assertion as that. But whenever great powers wish to go to war they always find a pretext. The present cannot stand the scrutinizing eye of reason, but still it serves the purpose. But at the same it will put on its guard the nation, who will keep out of the struggle, if they be wise, until these despotic powers have exhausted themselves in slaughtering each other, and then, perhaps—we may be able at least first to obtain peace, and afterwards to preserve it. Why, you have three great parties. You have the Whig party, a very ancient party, consisting of many gentlemen deserving of the highest respect, led by certain politicians somewhat antiquated, but still very experienced in all the mysteries of [illegible] ... the Conservative party [illegible] ... a fourth, called the Peelite party; it was always a small one [illegible] ... but it has ceased as a party to exist. Well, now, what is the prospect before us? Why, it is this, in my opinion. The pure Whig party will become less and less every day. The Conservative party, I trust, will become stronger, and I am bound to speak truly when I say that the Radical party will become stronger, until, finally, two great parties will stand in direct contrast to each other—the party of Conservatism and the other the party of Revolution. Let me say, in vindication of the Government during the late session, that I believe the list of measures they laid on the table of the House of Commons might bear comparison with those proposed by any former Minister in the same period of time. You have had [illegible]—as my reverend and excellent friend has said; you have a day of thanksgiving appointed for the same; and you have a Minister at the head of the Government of that great empire, as unaffected, as simple, as intellectual, and as just a man as ever held the reins of power, Lord Stanley. I mention him in reference to a subject which our learned friends who have spoken have touched on, and of which two friends of mine close to me are the distinguished and vigorous champions—I mean the competitive system, of which I beg to pronounce myself to be the very decided and earnest advocate. I am so because I think it tends to promote the cause of intellect, of industry, of virtue; to put an end to jobbing, to abuses, to corruption, to scheming trickery, and to give to the honest, intelligent young man, no matter who he is, no matter where he comes from, the reward due to his industry and merit (hear, hear, and loud applause). And I mention him in reference to a subject already touched upon to-day, and of which my two friends close to me, the Rev. Mr. Galbraith and the Rev. Mr. Haughton, are the distinguished and vigorous champions (cheers); I mean the competitive system, of which I beg to pronounce myself a very decided and earnest advocate (renewed cheering). That system has prevailed a long time in this college, and I have got from my friend Mr. Haughton what has been the result in reference to this College. As to the East India Civil Service, it was thrown open to public competition in 1855. Since that time seventy-two appointments have been given away by open competition. Of these eleven were obtained by students of the University of Dublin, being nearly one in six. The Royal Artillery and Engineers were opened to public competition in 1855. Since the opening 271 appointments have been given away. Of these sixty-eight were obtained by students of the Dublin University, being exactly one in four. Medical Commissions in the Queen's and East India armies were opened to public competition in 1855. The medical graduates of the University of Dublin have obtained twenty of these valuable prizes. It has been asked, sir, what benefit to the youth of this country has been ever done by the Government that I have the honour to serve. I ask the calumniator what single instance or opportunity has occurred that has not been laid hold of to do that which is but a duty in favour of the youth of this country? Again, they say:—What need to talk of the establishment of the Galway line? What does it signify? Why is referred to by public men? Let them go to Galway and ask that question (hear, hear). Let them ask the electors of Galway what they think of it, and I dare say they will settle the question in a very significant and a very precise and positive manner. Why, it means this; it means the binding together of two great empires by the establishment of an Atlantic ferry that ultimately will bring us in six days to the shores of America. It means bringing the industry of the North of Ireland through the West. It means bringing business and commerce and trade and civilization to a part of Ireland too long neglected (hear, hear) and forgotten, and endeavouring to teach the people of that part of this country, by wise and beneficent measures, carried on by the Government, that it is possible for England to govern Ireland, and to rule all parts of the empire with as much zeal and affection as if every member of it was of the English nation (cheers.) I say it is one of the greatest measures, if all that is expected can be realised, one of the greatest measures of its possible and future consequences that ever was proposed and intended to be carried out. Again, in the present condition of affairs in Ireland there were to be found a body of discomfited politicians which wanted what they termed "a cry" for the hustings (hear, hear) and in searching for one they found one, and, I am sorry to say, at my expense (laughter.) I read within the last two or three days a very just criticism, at a public meeting, upon myself, that if I was capable of perpetrating injustice and perverting the power vested in me by the Crown, for the purpose of entrapping innocence, and tainting the administration of the law, I was unworthy to be returned by the virtuous constituency that I have the honour to represent; and, sir, I agree in that opinion. It was a just criticism which is not always to be said of the speeches made at public meetings in the city of Dublin (laughter). Well, now, what is this cry about? "Jury-packing" is the cry, "Jury-packing!" That comes from men whose minds are so narrow that they were never able to present to them any splendid object for consideration or contemplation—who never could devise any one illustrious design for the good of their country, for the honour of the land which gave them birth, or for the glory of the empire to which they belong (cheers). In their narrow miserable, provincial policy, on every great occasion, instead of endeavouring to suggest something that might be useful, great, or grand for their country or themselves, they search about to find something the most contemptible, the most stupid, the most fictitious that can be imagined, and say:—"See, now we have caught you, you desperate traitors—traitors to the Constitution and the country. Why, you have corrupted justice at its very source; you have brought innocent men to the punishment they did not deserve." (Laughter.) And now, what does all this arise about? A thing that gave me the deepest pain took place last year. A conspiracy was formed in the south of Ireland that I endeavoured, I assure this assembly, to disbelieve as long as I could. I forbore to take any proceedings as long as possible; but when the authorities, the police, the magistrates, the gentry, had satisfied the Government by communications, by facts, by depositions, and by documents, that, however melancholy to state it, a conspiracy did exist, the members of which were bound together by an oath to dethrone the Queen, to establish an Irish democratic Republic, to bring in Frenchmen if they could in the future war that was looked to, and binding each man to secrecy and to obey the commands of the irresponsible superiors of the body—when proof was also given of the collection and manufacture of arms, why it was impossible to avoid taking proceedings. Steps were taken, but in the most humane manner, in order to prevent a little rebellion, and to save the effusion of one drop of blood. With that view proceedings in the ordinary way were taken, no man's life being placed in jeopardy. Formerly every man's life was forfeited to the law who engaged in treason; but a certain Act of Parliament was passed some years since to enable such parties to be prosecuted not capitally. A trial took place in the county Kerry. Now, what has been said of me by three eminent persons—one a gentleman who once represented the city of Dublin, and who was anxious to represent it again, who is remarkable for his lively eloquence and his incomparable wit? (Loud laughter.) That gentleman, Mr. Reynolds, said that in Belfast every Roman Catholic and liberal Presbyterian was excluded from the jury, and that it was the same at Kerry. Another gentleman—a member of the Bar—conspicuous for the brilliancy of his eloquence and the generosity of his mind, said:—"It was the grossest insult which a bigoted Attorney-General could pass upon the Roman Catholics of Ireland." And the third gentleman, of whom I desire to speak with most sincere respect,—a gentleman descended from a Lord Chancellor in office under the Whigs, and who is this day aspiring to represent this city,—said:—"From the day that Government came into office they had done injustice to the Catholics of Ireland, and at the recent trials in Kerry they consummated their iniquitous conduct by the unjustifiable exclusion from the jury-box of every Catholic that was called." Now, I once heard a gentleman, when a matter of fact was stated to him, ask, "Is that fact or is it an Irish fact?" (Laughter.) And across the water they have been, and are still in the habit of putting that question. Whenever anything is stated rather extravagant they ask, "Is that an Irish fact?" I do not mean to throw disrepute upon the veracity of my fellow-countrymen, by repeating that story. It was written by Sheridan that there were certain persons in the world who drew on their imaginations for their facts (laughter). The fact is,—and I shall never again at a public meeting condescend to notice this charge (hear, and loud cheers),—there was a trial at Westmeath, two trials in Belfast, and two in Kerry. On every one of these trials, save one, Roman Catholics sat upon the jury. That is the fact. It is not the fact referred to in the speech, but it is the real fact; the other is the Irish fact (laughter). And what took place at Kerry? I am bound to say I have not heard of any man that had the effrontery to say that justice was not done (hear); it is at the late trial that took place,—because, be it observed, there is not on the bench a more accurate, a more painstaking, a more cautious judge than Baron Greene. And, having heard the evidence for seven days, he pronounced this sentence, "That the guilt of the prisoner, or the extent of the conspiracy, could be doubted by no rational man." So you see the question resolves itself into this, whether the critics are rational men (laughter). That is the opinion of the judge, and he generally, or very frequently, is the only impartial man in the court house (laughter). Observe, some of the critics are gentlemen in the profession of the law; therefore I infer that if twelve conspirators had appeared as jurors, and one or two conspirators appeared in the dock, these sagacious and intrepid advocates of the right of free jurors, these mortal enemies to packing the jury-box would put the twelve men on the jury, and say, "Oh! phoo, phoo, it was only a conspiracy for tithes, it only shows they are men of spirit; why would you visit upon them the verdict of a jury, the sentence of a judge, when it was only a conspiracy against one species of property belonging to the Church?" And their argument was a just one, for they desire to abolish that church altogether (hear, hear). I think the Crown Solicitor acted rightly, and I can state in this hall in justification of that public officer—on my honour as a gentleman—that the only gentleman's name I saw on the panel was a Mr. O'Connell. When I saw it I asked "What O'Connell is that?" The answer was, "That is the son of the last of the O'Connells." I knew nothing of that gentleman, but I said, "Put him on." He replied, "I will if he be called; I wish I could put on father and son; they are equally respectable, but the father on the grand jury has found the bill." I appeal to every candid man, I appeal to every just man, I appeal to every honest man, I appeal to every loyal man, whether it is right for men to signalise themselves at the present day by endeavouring to impeach the verdict of a jury, not by reason of failure of evidence, not by reason of corruption of witnesses, not by reason of absence of proof, but because all particular sects in the country are not represented in the panel—a doctrine never heard of, a doctrine never known, a doctrine not to be tolerated by law and incompatible with justice (cheers). What is the next charge we have to answer? It is this—and made by the eminent person who is candidate for the city of Dublin, and I really find myself compelled to vindicate myself and my right honourable friend from this charge. It is this—"Before Lord Eglinton was a fortnight in Dublin the Orangemen wanted to force upon him the appointment for the city of six Orange magistrates, but, to his honour, he resisted the unjust demand, and appointed four, refusing two. But these were refused, not because Whiteside and Napier did not urge it, and not because all the Orange engines were not strained to the utmost to accomplish it." Now, first I may be permitted to observe on the familiarity of the style of this provincial orator. It is not very polished or dignified, and if I were speaking of Lord Chancellor Brady, I would speak of him with the respect due to his office, and I am willing to bear testimony to his invariable graciousness and his strict impartiality while on the bench. I would not forget he was in office under the Queen, I would not forget it was a high office, and I would restrain myself, even if I had any talent for irony—I would retain my respect for the office though I might not admire the man. However, that is a matter, you will say, of style, and those who have not much experience in public speaking must occasionally fall into those slight errors—when they cross the water these rude manners will be corrected. Now for the facts. Here is another Irish fact for you: six Orange magistrates forced on the Lord Lieutenant! For myself, I never heard their names, and never saw the list, and never knew the fact that the Government were asked to appoint them. I have nothing to do with the appointment of magistrates either directly or indirectly, and I must once more refer for an illustration to my old friend the man in the moon, if there be such a person there, of which I have my doubts. For the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, what had he to say to it? I am authorised by my right hon. friend to say he never recommended to the Lord Lieutenant, or to any other lieutenant, a single individual to be appointed to the magistracy. He never recommended a magistrate. The magistrates are recommended by the lieutenant of the county, and by other parties in [illegible] cities. There is one subject more I wish to touch upon, and that subject, just as said by the gentleman behind me (the Rev. Dr. Salmon) concerns the institution I am bound to protect—the Established Church. The church is to be overthrown! The church that is rooted in the soil, the church that for 1,500 years, from age to age, from generation to generation, has been a witness to the truth, proclaiming the blessings of the Gospel, teaching mankind that there is a tribunal to which virtue may appeal, and before which vice must tremble—a tribunal that will rectify all the errors, and crimes, and vices of the world; this puny critic says it will be a glorious day when that church is overthrown. A glorious day that we'll never live to see. The church of Ussher, the church of the great thinkers, philosophers, patriots, political writers, such as they are, one of whose maxims is worth all the thready rubbish that those able babblers could utter during the whole of their lives of mediocrity. But I have a word to say. That church, if we believe in the truth of the Gospel, will not fall, but will extend—will spread its arms over the whole world. It is now doing so from continent to continent, and we may look forward to the realisation of the sublime prophecy that ultimately there shall be one fold and one shepherd. But I ask this critic when in the constitution of England was there a monarchy without a monarch? Did those great men who founded the monarchy imagine that it would be secure without it? Never! when to subvert it, according to Plunket, is not merely to destroy the Union, as many a Roman Catholic gentleman has declared, but it is to subvert the constitution and bury the monarchy in its ruins. Now that we have disposed of these questions, with the most perfect good humour in the best possible spirits, not being in the least discomposed with all the hard knocks I have received, I have to ask you what is to be the policy upon which this country ought to be governed. I say it should be a progressive policy—I say it should be a generous policy—I say it should be a kind policy—I say you should endeavour to foster the good and generous feelings of the people of this country, and omit no opportunity of promoting their real wants and interests. I believe this Government, though a Conservative Government, has such tendencies; I believe it is a Government favourable to order, to peace, to loyalty, and to virtue; I believe it is opposed to revolution, to anarchy, and to disorder; therefore I am satisfied to confide the principles of that administration which you have sanctioned by the decision you have arrived at this day to the rest of my country. I trust that the result of their decision may be to preserve the monarchy flourishing for ages to come, as it has through ages past, in power, and splendour, and in glory—to preserve the peerage, the Corinthian pillars of the capitol, secured and adorned by the strength and splendour of the crown—and to preserve to the people and to the representation of the people in Parliament all the rights, and powers, and privileges, and blessings which are deservedly given to a free people, that possesses prodigious power, and that has the moderation to use it wisely and well—and that it may use it wisely and well under present circumstances is my humble aspiration to-day, and I trust in God that that aspiration may be realised. I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart for the kindness you have exhibited towards me. It is but a fresh proof of the kindness that I have experienced since the first hour I set my footsteps within the walls of the University; and I can say with truth that her interests, her fame, her prosperity, her successive advances in the estimation of the public, is an object the dearest to my heart. I thank you most heartily (cheers). Gentlemen, in bidding you a respectful farewell, I trust that, if during the next three months any crotchetty, crafty resolution shall necessitate my appearance upon this platform, I shall meet you in the same good temper, and our proceedings may be characterised by a like happy conclusion (prolonged cheering.)

The proceedings then terminated, and the assembly separated, cheering for the members.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRISIS.

(From the Saturday Review of April 30.)

There is happily no difference of opinion as to the immediate policy of England in the present crisis. Mr. Bright himself can scarcely find an opponent to insult or to denounce when he fiercely asseverates his pugnacious determination to support neutrality and peace. On one side of the dispute, are all the traditional associations of constitutional freedom and national independence—on the other, stands the well-founded and secular jealously which has just received a startling justification in the unparalleled conduct of France. As long as Italy alone was in question, the paramount duty of sparing English blood and treasure in an alien quarrel superseded the necessity of a choice between wrongful aggression and permanent misrule. Lord Derby at the Mansion-house explained away the passages in his last Parliamentary speech which had been thought to indicate an undue leaning to Austria, and all parties have unanimously deprecated an intervention which could at present only be undertaken in pursuance of a doubtful end, and, therefore, with a dissatisfied and divided conscience. The Government has no doubt acted with perfect good faith in its endeavours to prevent a rupture; and although serious diplomatic errors have been committed in the course of the negotiation, the failure of a mediation, which was probably from the first impossible, may perhaps not deserve any unqualified censure. The determination of the French Emperor to provoke a war with Austria seems to have dated from the Congress of Paris, and to have been precipitated by the attempt of Orsini; and before the end of 1858 his preparations had excited alarm in every European Cabinet. The measures which were consequently taken by Austria, though defensive in their origin, pointed to an inevitable catastrophe as soon as the costly armaments should be complete. With one combatant resolved on eventual war, and the other anxious to terminate a ruinous armistice, even a Government which had not suspected the real cause of the crisis ought to have foreseen that the eager pressure of Piedmont would necessarily be more successful than the dispassionate remonstrances of England and Prussia. It will perhaps be known hereafter whether the warlike attitude of Germany had tended to introduce any feeling of hesitation into the councils of the Tuileries and of St. Petersburg. Unfortunately, it was impossible to hold out a warning to France without offering an encouragement to Austria. When two hostile Powers are fronting each other with reciprocal feelings of irritation and distrust, hope and fear, and anger, and sometimes prudence itself, all serve to precipitated the expected conflict.

Lord Derby, in his speech at the Mansion House, might have been thought, if he had not been a Minister of State, to display a temperate largeness of view which has not always characterized his opinions on foreign policy; but the shameful blindness and the wilful ignorance which he has shared with his colleagues reduce his arguments and professions to an ill-timed and absurd declamation. Lord John Russell, in his electioneering circuit, has been more rigidly faithful to his habit of treating all public questions, at home and abroad, with exclusive reference to personal and factious objects. That the peace of the world might still possibly be preserved by the visible unanimity of the English nation was a consideration too inapplicable to his immediate object to be placed in competition with the prospect of commanding a vote, or rather of eliciting a cheer. In the House of Commons, among equals who might have checked or exposed a misstatement, Lord John Russell avowed his entire concurrence in the policy of the Government. At London Wall, it suited his purpose to denounce the Austrian sympathies of his opponents, that he might claim for himself and his followers the merit of that pacific system which is dictated by the universal conviction of the country. Because Lord Derby had declared that England must be in a position to protect her own neutrality by arms, Lord John Russell recurred to the hostile League which, under the title of the Armed Neutrality, was once formed by the Northern Powers against the maritime supremacy of England. It is right, if possible, to be neutral, and it is, above all, necessary to be armed; and if foreign Powers, on Lord John Russell's suggestion, inquire into the ultimate intentions of the Government, it will be sufficient to reply that it is not for the interest of either belligerent to provoke any deviation from the resolute impartiality of England. On the whole, it may be doubted whether discussion at public meetings is peculiarly conducive to the cause of peace. A popular audience sees and approves the better course of unambitious neutrality, but its sympathy is generally reserved for any casual slip or rhetorical flourish which seems to point at the contingency of a just occasion for war. As Baron Rothschild quietly observed, the City assembled cheered Lord John Russell's declaration that it would be indispensable to repel by arms any menace against the independence of Belgium. Other provocations will not fail to be offered if the war unhappily proceeds; but it is not probable that, if any disagreement arises, the cause of offence will be found in the acts or pretensions of Austria. The treaties of 1815, which declaimers talk of tearing up, although absolutely cancelled as between the actual combatants, will still enure, as before, to the benefit of neutrals; and the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, although it may be effected with the consent of Piedmont, will furnish legitimate grounds of remonstrance to Prussia and to England. The duty of the Government to the nation is to cling firmly to peace, even at the cost of some distasteful concessions; but the demands on its patience will be exactly proportioned to its supposed inability to resist encroachment. A hundred and twenty years ago, France emerged from the only war, from Utrecht to Waterloo, in which England had been neutral, with the only territorial acquisition which accrued between the successes of Louis XIV. and the Revolutionary conquests. The league, however, with Russia and Denmark points to schemes of ambition which will probably supersede all discussion on neutrality.

If the French Government thinks the friendship of England worth cultivating, it has only to confine its acts within the limits of its professions. The emancipation of Italy, even if it were partial and incomplete, would cover a multitude of questionable proceeding; but it is difficult to believe a French army can, for the first time in history, cross the Alps to carry out a disinterested policy; and the establishment of a kingdom of Etruria, or the installation of a Bonapartist dynasty at Naples, would be regarded with unconcealed repugnance. If, however, one foreign ruler could be expelled without making room for a more dangerous successor, an armed Italian Federation might furnish the best security for the future peace of Europe. Even the loose and incomplete national unity which diplomatists have provided for Germany has hitherto been strong enough to deter foreign invasion on the Rhine, as well as on the Oder; and Italy, once organized under indigenous Governments, would be able to maintain a defensive war against either of its neighbours. Piedmont and Naples alone keep habitually 100,000 men on foot; and Lombardy, Tuscany, and central Italy, might well furnish an equal contingent. With a solid mass of resistance collected on almost every frontier, France might perhaps at last be content to abandon the periodical outbreaks which have disturbed the tranquility of so many generations.

If the cause of Piedmont could be separated from that of her dangerous ally, Italian patriots and eager Liberals would have little opportunity for censuring the coldness or suspected caprice of English sympathies. Lord Shaftesbury himself might strive in vain to vulgarise into a sectarian prejudice the enthusiasm which has been produced by the spectacle of a ten years' struggle for civil and spiritual freedom. Even the ominous tidings that the alliance of Tilsit is at last openly revived scarcely overpower the feelings of good-will which would otherwise have attended the appearance of the soldier-king of Piedmont at the head of the army in which he fought at Novara. Notwithstanding the evils which his policy is about to inflict on Europe, the best hope of a beneficial end to the crisis rests in the courage and patriotism which have long been hereditary in the House of Savoy. One crowned head at least takes part in the struggle with the simple-minded purpose of attaining the object which he has long openly proclaimed, with the general assent of his countrymen. Victor Emmanuel never announced that the Constitutional Monarchy was peace, and his Minister has repeatedly called the attention of the European Cabinets to the struggle which, as he told them, was approaching. There is no reason to fear that the King will willingly acquiesce in the subjection of any part of Italy to the arms of France; but it is difficult for the leader of a secondary force to impose restrictions on a more powerful ally. Wherever Piedmont and Italy have a distinct interest or a peculiar policy, it will be found that Englishmen have not forgotten to desire the independence of Italy, and, if possible to promote it. For this country, co-operation with France, from the first impossible, has become inconceivable since the announcement of the alliance with Russia. It is only too evident that the plot embraces the redistribution of power in the East as well as the expulsion of Austria from Italy. A Piedmontese or a Lombard may be excused for looking exclusively to the liberation of his country, but England would be inexcusable in joining a league which assuredly bodes little good to the cause of freedom. It is now certain that all the ostensible demands of France were put forward as a blind, and that the Congress, which was suggested for the purpose of rendering Lord Cowley's mission useless, was itself a mere pretence devised in concert with Russia. The gravest crisis since the disruption of the piece of Amiens is now impending over Europe, and it would be absurd that English policy should be determined by the simple consideration that the hopes and wishes of Italy are on the side of the aggressor. It is possible that, after an expensive and undecisive campaign, the belligerents, or rather the author of the war, may be willing to profit by the mediation which has been trifled with and deliberately slighted. Even if it were not prudent to arm for the maintenance of neutrality, self-defence requires a continuance of all reasonable precautions. England is far less safe from attack than Austria might have been deemed only two years ago. The Emperor of the French has shown that, when he wishes to employ his army, he can never be at a loss for a pretext of quarrel; nor is it even certain that the allied despots will leave the neutral power which they have duped even the formal initiative in the decision between peace and war.

DREADFUL DISASTER AT SEA.

SHIPWRECK ON BLACKWATER BANK, WITH THE LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE LIVES.

(From the Enniscorthy News of Saturday.)

Since Sunday morning we experienced severe gales from the S.S.E., with a heavy fall of rain on Wednesday night, which continues still with but little intermission. The gale was at its height on Thursday morning, when the dreadful catastrophe, it is our painful duty to record, took place. The United States ship Pomona, Captain Merrihew, with a crew of thirty-five men, and 373 passengers, principally Irish, left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 27th instant, bound for New York, wind S.E. to E., a wholesale breeze, and proceeded favourably on her voyage, until she struck on Blackwater Bank, at four o'clock, a.m., on the following day. In about eight hours after striking, she worked off the bank, the sea making a complete breach over her; the foremast and mainmast having been previously cut away, the mizen was left standing. Her port anchor was let go in ten fathoms water, with sixty fathoms cable, but the vessel still continuing to make water, the long boat was launched, with seven of the crew, only two of whom effected a landing, the other poor fellows being washed out and lost. The quarter boat was then launched, with fourteen seamen and three passengers, who landed in safety; but when about three miles from the ship, they lost sight of the latter, which they supposed went down, which was unhappily the case, with all on board, amounting to 389 souls—the crew and passengers making in the aggregate 408, out of whom only 23 were saved.

On the shipwreck becoming known in Wexford, the steam tug Erin proceeded to the Fort of Roslare, but the sea was so bad, and night setting in with a dense atmosphere it was useless to proceed. A four p.m. on yesterday morning, with the new life-boat in tow, she proceeded to the North end of the Blackwater Bank, and found the unfortunate ship sunk in nine fathoms water, Blackwater Head bearing W. by N. and Cahore Point N.E. by N., about one and a half miles inside the Bank. Her mizen mast appeared over the water, with the American Ensign, stars down, still flying—but the life struggle was over. This the life-boat brought with them. They report themselves entirely pleased with the execution of the boat, which inspired them with entire confidence in her sea qualities.

Names of passengers saved—John Raber, Bart. Reilly, and Mathew Lees.

Several bodies have been washed ashore. Three, a lady about forty years of age, a man about twenty-two, and a lady about seventeen, said to be very beautiful, have been recognised as the widow, and children of an American captain.

(From the Wexford Constitution).

On visiting the shore in the neighbourhood of the wreck at a late hour on Friday nothing whatever was to be seen of the vessel, very little of which was washed ashore. On the beach at Ballyconigar, were found the lifeless remains of several of the unfortunate passengers, which were removed to the boat-house near there to await an inquest. One of the first bodies rescued from the waves was that of a lady, apparently about forty years of age, who, in life, must have been a handsome woman, and evidently moving in a respectable sphere of life. Here, however, we blush to record it, we must notice an act of barbarism so gross that it is hardly credible that any person in this age of civilization could be found guilty of it. The body of this lady, when found by the Coast Guard, was stripped of all its clothes, with the exception of the body linen, and it was ascertained that this diabolical act had been committed by one of the same sex, a woman residing in the village of Blackwater, who had thus desecrated the dead body and made off with the clothes. On the arrival of the constabulary, however, a body of whom, under the command of Sub-Inspector Strain and Head-Constable Harding, left here early in the morning, this brute in human shape was made to give up her plunder, and it is to be hoped that she will meet with the just reward such inhuman conduct deserves. The dress of this unfortunate lady consisted of a black silk jacket, with small white spots, a black satin skirt, two fine flannel skirts, linen corset, white cotton stockings, and slippers. Two large and handsome gold ear-rings were also found with the body, to which was attached an india-rubber lifebelt. Near to the spot where this body was discovered, there was afterwards found that of a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, black-haired, and dressed in black (with a life-belt attached), and, according to the statement of the third mate and some of the sailors, the son of the lady above-mentioned, who is reported to have been the widow of an American Captain, and to have had with her a daughter about sixteen or seventeen years old. The next body come to was that of a gentleman of middle age, dressed in black, on whose person was found a lever watch, a pocket-book, containing letters and private memoranda, and some few pounds in gold and silver, but nothing leading to identification. Near to this body was also found that of a male infant, of about six months age, and that of a young man, of about twenty, partially clothed, with a black stuff and a flannel skirt, black stockings, &c. With the exception of a fine shirt, and a barrel (with "M. Shannon" painted thereon) containing potatoes and other provisions, evidently the property of a steerage passenger, nothing else was discovered near this spot—the nearest to the scene of this awful catastrophe, and we resumed our search along the coast towards Wexford. On arriving at Ballyneskar, some two miles from Blackwater, we were informed that the body of a young lady had been found there and removed to a cottage near at hand. On proceeding there we beheld the remains of a very beautiful young girl, the calm expression of whose pallid countenance indicated the peaceful sleep of innocence rather than an untimely and violent death. The dress of this poor unfortunate was of an expensive description, and from the similarity of features to those of the elder lady and her son, mentioned above, there can be little doubt but that she was the daughter spoken of by the sailors, as being with that lady on board the Pomona before her loss. An indiarubber life belt—inadequate to save the life, but sufficient to rescue the body from its watery shroud—was also found attached to these remains, a fact which still more strengthens the supposition that these three persons were of the same family—united in death as they had been undivided in life. Here and at Curracloe, to which we next turned our steps, were a few remnants of the ill-fated ship, a piece of the bulwarks, portions of some spars, and several broken casks and chests. Here, while gazing with a sorrowful melancholy on the rolling waters which raised their white heads like surpliced choristers chanting a requiem for the dead, our attention was drawn to a dark object held in the grasp of the waves, at one moment dashed forward as though it would be laid at our feet, and in the next drawn back as if the deep ocean was loth to give up its dead. After watching for some time the outline of the human form was more clearly made out, and we knew that before us was the body of another of the unfortunates who had been called so hastily to their last account. As if unwilling to render up their prey, the waves played with this remnant of humanity, throwing it forward, and anon sucking it beneath the receding surge, but it gradually approached the shore, where we stood watching its fate, and was soon near at hand,—when, must we tell it of Wexford men, a dozen of whom, strong and stalwart, stood around us?—not one was there who would step forward to rescue it, unless, as they said, "you'll pay us." Ashamed and indignant at such behaviour, a gentleman present dashed forward, and wading for some distance, with the help of a constable who came to the spot, he succeeded in bringing to shore the body of an elderly, grey-haired woman, whose rigid features told too plainly of the bitter struggles of death through which she had passed. The only articles of wearing apparel on the poor creature were a chemise and a night-cap, leading to the impression that she must have met her death while lying in her berth, or at the moment when she rushed up on deck in frenzied terror. This was the last body found up to a late hour on Friday evening. From Curracloe to the Raven Point the shore was strewn with pieces of the wreck, including doors and panels from the saloons and cabins, beautifully painted and gilded, handsome carved chairs and couches, patent life-seats, beds and bedding, the cabin skylights and other fittings, with the remains of the two shattered life-boats first attempted to be launched.

In conclusion, we cannot hold a word of praise to the coast-guard-men, who were untiring in their efforts to recover whatever property might be washed ashore, and decently caring for the relics of some of the passengers whose bodies had been given up by the seething and troubled waters.

Francis Harper, Esq., the agents for Lloyd's, was early at the scene of disaster, in company with William Coghlan, Esq., under whose directions the survivors, all of whom are more or less suffering from severe personal injuries, were removed to Wexford, where they will no doubt receive that sympathy to which their sufferings so justly entitle them. Among those saved, the names of whom we give below, there are only three passengers and of the seamen preserved there are several who are Irish, a number of the crew being natives of this country. One of the sailors on board the Pomona was a Wexford man, named Michael Hayes; he was drowned in the futile attempt made to launch the life-boats of the ship. On arriving at Wexford the third mate made the following statement upon oath, which was taken down by Mr. Coghlan, to whose kindness we are indebted for a copy:—

STATEMENT OF THE THIRD MATE.

"Stephen Kelly deposed that he was the third mate of the ship Pomona, of New York, of 1,500 tons register, owned by the D. L. Line, and that he sailed from Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at five o'clock, a.m., 1859, with a crew of thirty-seven hands, including himself, bound to New York, with a cargo of general merchandise and about 300 passengers, shipped by sundry parties of Liverpool, and consigned to sundry parties at New York. Did not know whether she was insured. Left Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at five, a.m., wind south-east, fresh breeze. About four p.m. Holyhead bore about S.E. by E. distant about ten miles, steering then about a W.S.W. course. At midnight a strong breeze, ship under close-reefed topsail, lying to. Made a revolving light, and supposed it to be Tuskar; squared away with the ship, and steered a west course. Very soon after she struck; could not tell where, but proved afterwards to be Blackwater Bank, where the sea soon made a complete breach over her. About ten a.m. cut away the fore and main masts, the ship rolling very heavily. Got out two boats, but they were soon swamped. About one p.m. she worked over the bank; immediately after let go the best bower anchor, but found that she was sinking very fast. At half-past one p.m. got out the long-boat; when the cook, steward, boatswain, and three others left her; she upset going on shore, and four of them were drowned. Myself, fifteen of the crew and passengers, left the ship at half-past two p.m. in the whale-boat, and landed at Blackwater. I expect the remainder of the crew and passengers are all drowned. The pumps were constantly worked during the day."

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Passengers—Matthew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, and John Raber.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Emmet, Thos. Barns, Thos. Jordan, John Sullivan, Harry Millar, Rodolph Thom, Jeremiah Williams, George Melville, George Nott, John Rodgers, Charles Jackson, Charles Thompson, James West, William Murphy, John M'Cormack, seamen; John Meehan, passengers' cook.

Police Intelligence.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE, MONDAY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man, named Joseph Ruttey, was brought up in custody, charged with having attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening at the Liberal tally-rooms in College-street. Mr. William Kelly, of Montague-street, deposed that on Sunday night, at Messrs. Brady and M'Carthy's tally-rooms, he saw the accused take a penknife out of his pocket, and, having opened the blade, deliberately proceeded to cut his throat. Mr. Kelly succeeded in seizing him before he had done himself any serious injury. He had been drinking, and was much excited. It was the opinion of the witness that it would be unsafe to allow the prisoner to be at large in his present state of mind.

He was ordered to find bail in £10.

Two small boys, named Charles Hutchinson and Michael Kane, were ordered to find bail or be imprisoned for a week, for having ill-treated a simpleton, named "Hevey," at Carlisle-bridge, on Sunday evening last.

A woman named Rosetta Hodgens was fined five shillings or forty-eight hours' imprisonment for creating disturbance by knocking at doors in Grand Canal-street.

Police-constable Tyndall 107 B charged a man named Daniel O'Connell with disturbing the public peace at Great Brunswick-street by shouting, and beating a little boy, and acting in such a manner as was calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

ROBBERY.—A woman named Ellen Maher was sent for trial on a charge of stealing £3 10s.; the property of a man named Marsh, in Mercer-street. It appeared the prosecutor's wife was dead, and he was holding a wake. He got £3 10s. from a society of which he was a member, for the purpose of interring his wife. He spent a portion of it in whiskey, on which he got drunk, and while intoxicated, he alleged, the accused, who attended the wake for the purpose of consoling him, deprived him of his money.

HEAD-OFFICE, MONDAY, MAY 2.

ROBBERY.—A young lad named John Stanley was charged by Matthew Dunne, 32, Thomas-street, with stealing a breast of mutton from his shop on Saturday last. The prisoner, when brought before the bench, alleged his name was Farrell, but was recognised by some police-constables as an individual who had been flogged at the Head Office a few weeks since for larceny.

He was committed to prison for fourteen days with hard labour, at the expiration of which he is to be sent to a Reformatory at Glencree, county Wicklow, for two years.

BIRTHS.

Bowles—April 28, at Silverhills, King's County, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Bowles, Rector of Castletownarra, of a son.

Beauclerk—April 29, in Bryanston-square, London, the Lady Emilius Wentworth Beauclerk, of a son.

Bingham—April 26, at Richmond, the wife of the Hon. Albert Yelverton Bingham, of a son, stillborn.

Corfield—April 26, in Dorset-street, Portman-square, London, the wife of Captain J. W. Corfield, 53rd Regiment, of a daughter.

Chads—April 28, at Canterbury, the wife of Brevet-Major William J. Chads, 64th Regiment, of a son.

Fitzsimon—May 1, at 29, Leinster-road, the wife of Henry O'Connell Fitzsimon, Esq., of Ballinamona, county of Wicklow, of a son and heir.

Kenny—May 3, at 13, Lower Sackville-street, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wm. Kenny, of a daughter.

Prescott—April 28, in Upper Ranelagh-street, Chester-square, London, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Prescott, her Majesty's Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

Willington—April 27, at St. Keirans, county of Tipperary, the wife of Frederick Willington, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bray and Pope—April 27, George Frederick Campbell Bray, Esq., Captain 96th Regiment, second son of Colonel Bray, C.B., late of the 39th Regiment, to Charlotte Frances, only surviving daughter of the late Edward Pope, D.D., Archdeacon of Jamaica.

Chapman and Ravenhill—April 28, at Trinity Church, Hyde-park, London, Henrietta Julia Rhoda Sophia, second daughter of the late Rev. Edward Hamer Ravenhill, Vicar of Leominster and Rural Dean and great grand-daughter of the late Earl of Cavan, to Peter Godfrey Chapman, third son of David Chapman, Esq., of Roehampton.

Crayke and Lyall—April 28, Alexander S. Crayke, Captain Royal Engineers, to Mayda Henrietta Edwardes, only child of the late John Edwardes Lyall, Esq., Advocate-General of Bengal.

Conyers and Walker—April 30, at St. Michael's Church, Limerick, by the Rev. George Gough Gubbins, Grady Fitzgerald Conyers, Esq., of Graigue, son of the late Rev. Edward Fitzgerald Conyers, of Castletown Conyers, to Helen Mary, only daughter of Francis S. Walker, Esq., of Liskennett, both in the county of Limerick.

Duff and Dawkins—April 27, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, Brevet-Major James Duff, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Laura, daughter of Edward James Dawkins, Esq.

Finch and Greene—April 30, at Monkstown Church, by the incumbent, the Rev. Ronald M'Donnell, Frederick H., son of William Finch, Esq., of Kilcoiman, county of Tipperary, to Bessie Lucinda, only daughter of the Rev. Robert Berkly Greene, Killodiernan, in the same county.

Gleig and Collard—April 28, at St. Saviour's Church, Clifden-gardens, by the father of the bridegroom, Henry Lockhart Gleig, Esq., H.M.'s 32nd Bengal N.I., fourth son of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General of H.M.'s Army, to Phoebe Bel, eldest daughter of Charles L. Collard, Esq., of 30, Carlton Villas, Maida-vale.

Griffiths and Bent—April 26, Leonard Griffiths, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Major Griffiths, R.A., to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Thomas Bent, Esq., of The Elms, near Macclesfield.

Haygarth and Damer—April 26, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Lionel Dawson Damer, Rector of Came, Dorsetshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Haygarth, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the late William Haygarth, Esq., to Cecilia Blanche Horatio Seymour, second daughter of Colonel the Right Hon. George L. Dawson Damer.

Hamilton and Buchanan—April 26, at Frenchay, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. James Hamilton, M.A., Gerald de Courcy Hamilton, Esq., Chief Constable of Devon, youngest son of the late James John Hamilton, Esq., of Ballymacoll, county of Meath, and grandson of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, to Henrietta Anna, widow of Wallis O'B. H. Buchanan, Lieutenant 72nd Highlanders, and youngest daughter of the late Albany B. Savile, of Oaklands, Devon, Esq.

Hale and Millett—April 27, George Herbert Hale, Esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, third son of Archdeacon Hale, to Francis Shaw Millett, eldest daughter of Mayow Short, Esq., of Southsea.

Hill and Hartford—At Tramore, Thomas Hill, Esq., Spring Gardens, Clonmel, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Hartford, Saltville Glebe, and grand-daughter to the late Hon. George Eyre Massy, of Limerick.

Lorcan and Colgan—On the 25th inst., at the Roman Catholic Church, Clontoskert, by the Rev. William Lorcan, brother to the bridegroom, Garrett Lorcan, Esq., of Creagh House, in the county of Galway, to Mrs. Margaret Colgan, widow of William Colgan, Esq., of Ballinasloe, Chairman of the Town Commissioners.

Murray and Moyers—April 28, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Loftus T. Shire, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Rathmines, the Rev. John Walton Murray, A.B., T.C.D., of St. Mark's, Armagh, to Margaret Evelina, daughter of William Moyers, Esq., of Fortfield House, Rathmines.

Mure and Leconfield—April 26, at Petworth, Captain Mure, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, in Ayrshire, to the Hon. Constance Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lord Leconfield.

Pollock and Pollock—April 27, at Stillorgan Church, by the Rev. A. M. Pollock, A.M., brother to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thos. S. Gray, A.M., Incumbent, Alexander Russell Pollock, Esq., Greenhill, Paisley, to Margaret Amelia, third daughter of the late Matthew Pollock, Esq., of Oaklands, Stillorgan.

Scott and Ward—March 17, at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Burney, M.A., Francis C. Scott, Captain 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Ward, Rector of East Clandon, Surrey.

Strickland and Dumar—April 28th, at Sigglesthorne, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck, Henry Strickland, Esq., to Cornelia Charlotte Ann, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dumar.

Trelawny and Walsh—April 28, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. D. W. Goddard, Horace Doemer Trelawny, Esq., eldest son of Henry Brereton Trelawny, Esq., to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Jane Walsh.

Welwood and Dalrymple—April 27, at Oxenford Castle, Midlothian, by the Rev. William Travers Sandys, Rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, Allan Alexander Maconochie Welwood, younger, of Garvock, to the Lady Margaret P. Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stair.

DEATHS.

Connell—April 28, at Oakley, Vernon-avenue, Clontarf, in the 79th year of his age, Edmund Connell, Esq., late landing surveyor of her Majesty's Customs at this port.

Goldsmid—April 27, at St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park, in his 82nd year, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., F.R.S., Baron de Goldsmid, of the Kingdom of Portugal.

Douglas-Willan—April 24, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, Louisa, wife of Captain William Douglas-Willan, late Royal Artillery, and only daughter of the late Colonel Sir Samuel Higgins, K.C.H., in her 43rd year.

Fallon—April 29, at Castlerea, Nathaniel Fallon, Esq., late Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

Green—April 26, in Gardiner-street, aged 72 years, Mary Latitia, third daughter of the late Henry Green, M.D., of Cottage, Swords, county of Dublin.

Journeaux—April 29, of anthrax, at his residence, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Francis Journeaux, Esq.

Lindsey—April 20, at Cheltenham, John Lindsay, Esq., son of the Rev. William Lindsay, Rector of Drumbeg, county of Down.

Mayne—April 30, in the prime of life, at the residence of her father, William James Bradley, Esq., 36, Leinster-road, Anna, the beloved wife of James Arthur Mayne, Esq., of Aughnamallah House, in the county of Monaghan.

O'Reilly—April 26, at the Curragh Camp, in the 21st year of his age, John O'Reilly, Esq., of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, third son of Philip O'Reilly, Esq., D.L., of Coleraine, county of Westmeath.

Russell—April 30, at his house George-street, Limerick, in his 58th year, John Norris Russell, Esq., principal of the extensive firm of J. N. Russell and Sons.

Thaine—At Hong Kong, Lieutenant Robert Thaine, Royal Engineers, in his 21st year.

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